RETURN:

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE

HONORABLE A. ARCHIBALD,

Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba and of the North-West Territory, &c., &c.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT.

OTTAWA:
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1871.

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RETURN

To An Address of THE HOUSE OF COMMONS dated 17th February, 1871;—For copies of all instructions to the Hon. A. G. Archibald Lieut.-Governor of Manitoba, and of the North West Territory: also copies of all Orders in Council relative to said Province since January, 1870, not already published, also copies of all reports and official correspondence between the Lieut.-Governor and the Dominion Government, from the date of his appointment.

By Command,

JOSEPH HOWE,

for the Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
OTTAWA, 8th March, 1871.

OTTAWA, 8th March, 1871.

(No. 606.)

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit, herewith, for the information of the House of Commons, the correspondence and documents relating to the Province of Manitoba and the North West Territory, called for in the Address of the House under date the 17th ultimo, communicated by you to this Department on the 18th ultimo.

The correspondence and papers have, for more convenient reference, been classified under several heads as shown in the accompanying Schedule.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
E. A. MEREDITH,
Under Secretary of State for the Provinces.

E. A. Parent, Esq.,
Under Secretary of State.

MANITOBA ADDRESS

Schedule of correspondence &c., between the Dominion Government and the Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba, &c.

1. Orders in Council, Commissions and Instructions to Lieutenant-Governor.
2. Lieutenant-Governor's Reports of Proceedings with copies of Addresses and Replies.
3. Appointment of Honorable Mr. Johnston as Recorder and Special Commissioner.
4. Postal arrangements.
5. Customs.
6. Deaths of Scott, Goulet and Tanner.
7. Small-pox in the Saskatchewan Valley.
8. Census and Elections for the House of Commons.
9. Great Seals.
10. Electric Telegraph.
11. Boundary Line.
12. Digest of the Laws of Assiniboia.

1.—ORDERS IN COUNCIL, COMMISSIONS AND INSTRUCTIONS TO LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

Copy of a Report of a Committee of The Honorable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the 20th May, 1870.

On the recommendation of the Honorable Sir George Et. Cartier, the Committee advise that the Honorable Adams George Archibald be appointed Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Manitoba; and that a Commission issue under the Great Seal, to take effect from and after the day on which Her Majesty shall, by Order in Council, issued under the authority of the 146th Section of "The British North America Act, 1867," admit into the Union or Dominion of Canada Rupert's Land and the North West Territory, of which the said Province of Manitoba forms a part.

And on the same recommendation they advise that Mr. Archibald's salary, as such Lieutenant-Governor, be fixed at seven thousand dollars per annum.

Certified.

(Signed), WM. H. LEE,
Clerk, Privy Council.

The Honorable
The Secretary of State for the Provinces.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
OTTAWA, 29th July, 1870.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit to you for action the several Commissions issued to the Honorable Mr. Archibald as Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Manitoba and the North West Territories, and to draw your attention to the enclosed copy of the recommendation of the Department of Justice, respecting his appointment as Issuer of Marriage Licenses in those Countries.

I have &c.,
(Signed), E. PARENT,
Under Secretary.

E. A. Meredith, Esq.,
Under Secretary of State for the Provinces, Ottawa.

(Copy.)

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
OTTAWA, July, 19th 1870.

The undersigned has the honor to suggest that, in the uncertainty which prevails as to the laws of marriage of Protestants in Rupert's Land and the North West Territories, it may be desirable that a Commission should issue, under the Privy Seal, appointing the Honorable Mr. Archibald Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba, (and another Commission as being Lieutenant-Governor of the North West Territories) to be Deputy of the Governor General for signing Marriage Licenses; and that he be instructed to retain the same and not to make use thereof, or to Act thereunder, unless he shall find that it becomes a matter of necessity so to do.

(Signed), H. BERNARD.
Deputy Minister of Justice.

Approved.

(Signed), G. E. Cartier.

(366.)

OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES,
OTTAWA, 30th July, 1870.

SIR,—I have the honor, by command of His Excellency the Governor General, to trans-
(No. 256.) mit to you, herewith, a Commission under the Great Seal of the Dominion bearing date the 20th May last, appointing you Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Manitoba, under the provisions of the Act passed during the last session of the Legislature of the Dominion of Canada, intituled "An Act to amend and continue the Act 32 and 33 "Vic., Cap. 3, and to provide for and establish the Government of Manitoba."

I enclose also a Commission under His Excellency's Privy Seal, bearing even date with your Commission as Lieutenant Governor, appointing you His Excellency's Deputy for signing Marriage Licenses in the said Province.

Special instructions in reference to the duties devolved on you, under each of the Commissions now transmitted, will be forwarded to you in the course, probably, of next week.

I have, &c,

(Signed), E. A. MEREDITH.
Under Secretary of State for the Provinces.

The Honorable A. G. Archibald,
Lieutenant-Governor, Manitoba.

Copy of a Report of a Committee of The Honorable the Privy Council approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the 20th May, 1870.

On the recommendation of the Hon. Sir George E. Cartier, the Committee advise that the Hon. Adams George Archibald, whose name is herewith submitted for appointment as Lieutenant-Governor for the Province of Manitoba, be appointed Lieutenant-Governor of the North West Territories; and that a Commission under the Great Seal issue under the provisions of the 35th Section of the Act passed during the last Session of the Parliament of Canada, intituled "An Act to amend and continue the Act 32 and "33 Vic., Cap. 3, and to establish and provide for the Government of the Province of "Manitoba." Such Commission to take effect from and after the day on which Her Majesty shall, by Order in Council, issued under the authority of "The British North "America Act, 1867," admit Rupert's Land and the North Western Territory into the Union or Dominion of Canada.

And on the same recommendation, they advise that the question of remuneration for the services of such Lieutenant-Governor and of his expenses in discharging the duties of the said office be left for future consideration.

Certified.

(Signed), WM. H. LEE,
Clerk, Privy Council.

The Honorable
The Secretary of State for the Provinces, &c., &c.

(Copy—365.)

OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES,
OTTAWA, 30th July, 1870.

SIR,—I have the honor, by command of His Excellency the Governor General, to
No. 257. transmit to you, herewith, a Commission under the Great Seal of the Dominion, bearing date the 20th day of May last, appointing you Lieutenant Governor of the North West Territories under the provisions of the Act 32 and 33 Vic., Cap. 3, intituled

"An Act for the temporary Government of Rupert's Land and of the North West "Territory when united with Canada;" and of the Act 33 Vic., intituled "An Act to "amend and continue the Act 32 and 33 Vic., Cap. 3, and to establish and provide for "the Government of the Province of Manitoba."

I also enclose a Commission under the Privy Seal, of even date with your Commission as Lieutenant-Governor, appointing you His Excellency's Deputy for signing Marriage Licences in the said Territories.

You will receive in the course, probably, of next week, special instructions in reference to your duties as Lieutenant-Governor of the Territories in question, &c.

I have, &c.,

(Signed), E. A. MEREDITH,

Under Secretary of State for the Provinces.

The Honorable Adams G. Archibald,
Lieut.-Governor of the North West Territories.

Copy of a Report of a Committee of The Honorable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 2nd August, 1870.

The Committee have had under consideration the annexed draft of a letter proposed to be addressed by the Secretary of State for the Provinces to His Honor the Honorable Adams G. Archibald, Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Manitoba, as his preliminary instructions on proceeding to that Province; and on the recommendation of the Honorable Sir George Et. Cartier, acting for the Honorable the Minister of Justice, advise that the same be approved by Your Excellency.

Certified.

(Signed,) WM. H. LEE,

Clerk of the Privy Council for Canada.

To the Honorable

The Secretary of State for the Provinces.

(No. 371.)

OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE OF THE PROVINCES,
OTTAWA, 4th August, 1870.

SIR,—In reference to my letter of the 30th July last, transmitting to you a Commission from the Governor General appointing you Lieutenant-Governor of the Province
No. 342. of Manitoba, under the provisions of the Act passed during the last Session of the Parliament of the Dominion of Canada, intituled "An Act to amend and continue the Act 32 "and 33 Vic., Cap. 3, and to provide for and establish the Government of the Province of "Manitoba," I have the honor, by command of His Excellency, to forward to you the following instructions for your guidance in the Government of that Province.

1. In the Government of Manitoba you will be guided by the Constitutional principles and precedents which obtain in the older Provinces, and with which it is assumed you are sufficiently familiar.

2. You will select, with as little delay as possible, some suitable persons to serve as Members of your Executive Council, and to perform such official duties as may be indispensable before the election of Members; but you may, if you see fit, leave vacancies open until the Writs are returned.

3. When your Executive Council is complete and the Heads of Departments have been selected, you will appoint the Members of the Legislative Council as provided by the 10th Section of the Act.

4. You will bear ... ...d that, by the terms of the 16th Section of the Act, you are required (within six mont..s of the date of the Order of Her Majesty in Council, admitting Rupert's Land and the North Western Territory into the Union) by Proclamation under the Great Seal, to divide the said Province into twenty-four Electoral Divisions, due regard being had to existing local divisions and population.

5. So soon as your Advisers have matured such measures as are most urgently required you will call a Session of the Legislature.

6. At the close of each Session you will send forward certified copies of the Acts passed during the same.

7. You will also take measures to protect Immigrants flowing into that Country, and to restrain them from any lawless intrusion upon the settlers or upon Indian Tribes which may be calculated to provoke resistance.

8. In dealing with the Province of Manitoba you will give your Advisers the full exercise of the powers, which in the older Provinces have been wisely claimed and freely exercised, but you will be expected to maintain a position of dignified impartiality, and to guard with independence the general interests of the Dominion and the just authority of the Crown.

9. In order to enable you to select, under the provisions of the 31st Section of the Act, and under the Regulations to be from time to time made by the Governor General in Council, such lots or tracts from among the un-granted lands in such parts of the Province of Manitoba as you may deem expedient to the extent mentioned in the said Section, and divide the same among the children of the half-breed heads of families residing in the Province at the time of the transfer of the same to Canada—you will cause an enumeration to be made of the half-breed heads of families residing in the said Province at the time of such transfer, and of their children respectively.

10. You are hereby authorized to report your opinion as to the regulations which should be made by the Governor General in Council, under the provisions of the 5th sub-section of Section 32 of the said Act, for ascertaining and adjusting on fair and equitable terms the rights of Common and the rights of cutting Hay, held and enjoyed by the settlers in the Province, and for the commutation of the same by Grants of Land from the Crown.

11. You will have the goodness to report, with all convenient speed, for the information of His Excellency, on the state of the Laws now existing in the Province, transmitting copies of any Laws, Ordinances or Regulations of the Hudson's Bay Company now in force there, together with a full report as to the mode of administering justice, the organization of the Courts, the number and mode of appointment of Justices of the Peace, the Police arrangements, and the means adopted for keeping the peace, &c.

12. You will have the goodness to report also upon the system of Taxation now in force in the Province, the system of licensing shops, taverns, &c., the mode of regulating or prohibiting the Sale of Wines, Spirituous and Malt Liquors, and further, as to the mode of keeping up the Roads, and generally on the Municipal Organization (if any) existing in the Province.

13. You will also make a full report upon the state of the Indian Tribes now in the Province, their numbers, wants and claims; the system heretofore pursued by the Hudson Bay Company in dealing with them, accompanied by any suggestions you may desire to offer with reference to their protection and to the improvement of their condition.

14. You will have the goodness to report also on the nature and amount of currency or circulating medium now employed in the Province, and of its probable requirements in that respect in the future.

15. You will also report as to the number of Officers now employed by the Hudson's Bay Company in the Administration of Government in the Province, stating the duties and salaries of such Officers, and specifying those who should, in your opinion, be retained so far as the Dominion Government is concerned, and you will report generally on all subjects connected with the welfare of the Province, upon which it may seem to you desirable to communicate with the Government of the Dominion.

16. You are aware that the unsettled state of things in the North West has compelled the Queen's Government to despatch a Military force into that Country with a view to protect Her Majesty's subjects from the possible intrusion of roving bands of Indians by whom they are surrounded, and to give stability to the Civil Government which it will be your duty to organize.

17. You will be at liberty to take possession of the building prepared for the Lieutenant-Governor, should you find it convenient to do so, and of the furniture and other property connected therewith.

18. These instructions may be altered or amended from time to time.

I have, &c.,

(Signed), E. A. MEREDITH,
Under Secretary of State for the Provinces.

To His Honor the Honorable Adams G. Archibald,
Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Manitoba.

Copy of a Report of a Committee of The Honorable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 2nd August, 1870.

The Committee have had before them the annexed Memorandum, dated 29th July, 1870, from the Honorable Sir George Et. Cartier, acting for the Honorable the Minister of Justice, recommending that His Honor the Honorable A. G. Archibald, Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Manitoba, be appointed Administrator on behalf of the Government of Canada of the un-granted or waste lands in that Province vested in the Crown, and they respectfully advise that Mr. Archibald be appointed accordingly, and that he be requested to report to Your Excellency as suggested in the said annexed Memorandum.

Certified,

(Signed), WM. H. LEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council for Canada.

The Honorable
The Secretary of State for the Provinces, &c.

(Memorandum.)

PRIVY COUNCIL CHAMBER,
OTTAWA, 29th July, 1870.

The undersigned has the honor to recommend that the Honorable Adams G. Archibald, Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Manitoba, be appointed Administrator on behalf of the Government of Canada, of the un-granted or waste lands in that Province vested in the Crown, under the provisions of the 30th Section of the Act passed during the last Session of the Parliament of Canada, intituled "An Act to amend and continue the Act 32 & 33 " Vic., Cap. 3, and to establish and provide for the Government of the Province of Manitoba," and that, as such Administrator, he be required to report to Your Excellency as to such lands in the Province as it may be desirable to open up at once for settlement, transmitting such sketch or plan as may be necessary, with an estimate of the probable cost of survey. A statement of the conditions as to settlement and otherwise, suggested for grants of land, such sketch or plan to shew the number of Townships it is proposed to lay out at once, their size and situation, and the size of the lots, making the necessary reservations for churches, schools, roads, and other purposes.

Also, that as such Administrator, he be required to report, when called upon to do so, upon the Regulations which, in his opinion, should be made by Your Excellency in Council, under the 31st Section of the said Act, for the selection of lands to the extent therein mentioned, from among the un-granted lands in the Province of Manitoba, and their division among the children of the half-breed heads of families residing in that Province at the time of the transfer of the same to Canada, together with the mode and conditions as to settlement or otherwise, which he may consider desirable to embody in such regulations.

(Signed), GEORGE Et. CARTIER,
Acting for the Minister of Justice.

(No. 370.)

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES,
OTTAWA, 4th August, 1870.

(No. 343.) SIR,—I have the honor, by command of His Excellency the Governor General, to transmit to you, herewith, a copy of an Order of His Excellency in Council of the 2nd instant, together with a copy of the memorandum of the Honorable Sir George Et. Cartier, therein referred to.

I have also the honor to inform you that His Excellency has been pleased, in terms of the said Order in Council, to appoint you Administrator on behalf of the Governmnet of Canada, of the un-granted or waste lands in that Province, vested in the Crown, and I have to request that as such Administrator you will have the goodness, at your earliest convenience, to report to this Department for His Excellency's information the Regulations which, in your opinion, should be made by His Excellency in Council under the 31st section of the Act cited in the memorandum, for the selection of lands, to the extent therein mentioned, from among the un-granted lands in the Province of Manitoba, and their division among the children of the half-breeds-heads of families residing in that Province at the time of the transfer of the same to Canada, together with the mode and conditions, as to settlement or otherwise, which you may consider desirable to embody in such regulations.

I have &c.,
(Signed), E. A. MEREDITH,
Under Secretary of State for the Provinces.

The Honorable A. G. Archibald,
Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba.

Copy of a Report of a Committee of The Honorable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 2nd August, 1870.

The Committee of Council have had under their consideration the annexed draft of a letter proposed to be addressed, by the Secretary of State for the Provinces, to His Honor the Honorable Adams G. Archibald, Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Territories, as his preliminary instructions on proceeding to those Territories; and on the recommendation of the Honorable Sir George Et. Cartier, acting for the Honorable the Minister of Justice, advise that the same be approved by Your Excellency.

Certified.
(Signed), WM. H. LEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council for Canada.

To the Honorable
The Secretary of State for the Provinces, &c., &c., &c.

(No. 369.) OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES,
OTTAWA, 4th August, 1870.

SIR,—In reference to my letter of the 30th July last, transmitting to you a Commission from the Governor General, appointing you Lieutenant-Governor of the North West Territories, I have the honor, by command of His Excellency, to forward to you the following instructions for your guidance in the Government of those Territories.

1. You will, with as little delay as possible, open communication with the Indian Bands occupying the country lying between Lake Superior and the Province of Manitoba, with a view to the establishment of such friendly relations as may make the route from Thunder Bay to Fort Garry secure at all seasons of the year, and facilitate the settlement of such portions of the country as it may be practicable to improve.

2. You will also turn your attention promptly to the condition of the country outside of the Province of Manitoba, on the North and West; and while assuring the Indians of your desire to establish friendly relations with them, you will ascertain and report to His Excellency the course you may think most advisable to pursue, whether by Treaty or otherwise, for the removal of any obstructions that might be presented to the flow of population into the fertile lands that lie between Manitoba and the Rocky Mountains.

3. You will have the goodnesss to report with all convenient speed, for the information of His Excellency, on the state of the Laws now existing in the Territories, transmitting copies of any Laws, Ordinances or Regulations of the Hudson's Bay Company now in force there, together with a full report as to the mode of administering Justice, the organization of the Courts, the number and mode of appointment of Justices of the Peace, the Police arrangements and the means adopted for keeping the peace, &c.

4. You will have the goodness to report also, on the system of Taxation (if any) now in force in the Territories, the system of licensing shops, taverns, &c., the mode of regulating or prohibiting the Sale of Wines, Spirituous and Malt Liquors, and further as to the mode of keeping up the Roads, and generally on the Municipal Organization (if any) existing in the Territories.

5. You will also make a full report upon the state of the Indian Tribes now in the Territories; their numbers, wants and claims, the system heretofore pursued by the Hudson's Bay Company in dealing with them, accompanied by any suggestions you may desire to offer with reference to their protection, and to the improvement of their condition.

6. You will have the goodness to report also, on the nature and amount of currency or circulating medium now employed in the Territories, and of the probable requirements of the Territories in that respect in the future.

7. You will also please to report as to such lands in the Territories as it may be desirable to open up at once for settlement, transmitting such sketch or plan as may be necessary, with an estimate of the probable cost of survey, a statement of the conditions as to settlement or otherwise, suggested for grants of land, such sketch or plan to show the number of Townships it is proposed to lay out at once, their size and situation, and the size of the lots, making the necessary reservation for churches, schools, roads, and other public purposes.

8. You will also report as to the number of Officers now employed by the Hudson's Bay Company, in the administration of Government in the Territories, stating the duties and salaries of such Officers, and specifying those who should, in your opinion, be retained; you will also report as to the number of persons whom it will be necessary hereafter to employ in the administration of the Government, and you will report generally on all subjects connected with the welfare of the Territories upon which it may seem to you desirable to communicate with the Government of the Dominion.

These instructions may be altered or amended from time to time.

I have, &c.,

(Signed), E. A. MEREDITH,
Under Secretary of State for the Provinces.

To His Honor the Honorable Adams G. Archibald,
Lieutenant-Governor of the North West Territories.

2.—LIEUT.-GOVERNOR'S REPORTS OF PROCEEDINGS.

FORT GARRY, September 3rd, 1870.

SIR,—I beg to inform you of my arrival here last evening.

I left Ottawa the 8th August, Toronto on the 10th, and arrived on the 13th at Fort William. Leaving there on the morning of the 14th by the Kaministiquia by canoe, I arrived on the evening of the 16th at Shebandowan, on the 23rd at Fort Francis, and on the evening of the 26th reached the North West Corner of the Lake of the Woods, where I sought in vain for any traces of the road which, it was considered, when I left Ottawa, might be ready and which would render practicable an entry into the Province, without taking the circuitous route by the Winnipeg.

Leaving the North West Angle on the evening of the 26th, I arrived at Rat Portage Fort on the 27th, and at Fort Alexander on the 31st August, and here on the 2nd September, having thus made the journey from Ottawa in 25 days.

All the troops had preceded me from Fort Alexander, but I passed the last Brigade of the Quebec Battalion on Winnipeg Lake, and arrived at the Lower Fort in advance of them. They have all arrived by this time. In crossing the Winnipeg Lake I met several companies of the regulars on their way back. They gave us the first intelligence we had of the arrival at Fort Garry of Colonel Wolseley, of whose movements nothing was known at Fort Alexander at the date of our arrival there, since his departure from there ten days before, and this though Fort Alexander is within two days' journey of Fort Garry.

I found Colonel Wolseley in possession of Fort Garry, which he entered on the 24th August in the morning.

Colonel Wolseley made the latter part of his march with such rapidity that he was within a short distance of Upper Fort Garry, before it was known there that he had arrived in the River; Riel appears to have been taken quite by surprise, and with O'Donoghue and L'Epine escaped from the Fort a few minutes before the troops entered. It has since been stated, I believe correctly, that they or the first two of them are at St. Joseph on the Pembina, beyond the British Frontier.

On my way here, I met a great many of the Sauteaux Indians, and at the Indian Mission on the Red River a number of Swampy Indians with their Chief Prince. In the course of the journey I could not fail to be impressed with the great embarrassments which a hostile feeling on the part of the Indians could have thrown in the way of the passage of the troops, and we have reason to congratulate ourselves that they have proved loyal to the Crown and resisted the attempts which were made to seduce them from their allegiance.

I have had the opportunity, as yet, of seeing only a few of the men of position and influence in this quarter, and those principally, or I may say, all of them. were persons belonging to the part of the population opposed to Mr. Riel and the Provisional Government.

The steamer which plies from here to George Town leaves here to-day at noon, and Col. McNeil, who goes a passenger by it, is going directly on to Canada. I therefore avail myself of the opportunity to make him the bearer of this letter, feeling, that, in the disorganized state of the mail arrangements here, a letter will be more safe in private hands than if trusted to the Post.

I have, &c.,

(Signed), A. G. ARCHIBALD.

To the Honorable
The Secretary of State for the Provinces.

(443.—No. 397.)

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES,
OTTAWA, 23rd September, 1870.

3rd Sept., 1870.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit to you, herewith, for the information of His Excellency the Governor General, a copy of a Despatch from His Honor

the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Manitoba, announcing his arrival at Fort Garry on the 2nd instant.

I have, &c.,

(Signed), JOSEPH HOWE,

Secretary of State for the Provinces.

F. Turville, Esq.,
Governor's Secretary.

(444.)

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES,
OTTAWA, 23rd September, 1870.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch of the 3rd instant, announcing your arrival at Fort Garry on the previous day.

A copy of your Despatch will be forwarded to His Excellency the Governor General without delay.

I have, &c.,

(Signed), JOSEPH HOWE,

Secretary of State for the Provinces.

The Honorable A. G. Archibald,
Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba,
Fort Garry.

FORT GARRY, 10th September, 1870.

SIR,—I had the honor to inform you, by letter dated the 3rd instant, of my arrival at this place on the 2nd.

Since then I have spent a large part of my time in making acquaintance with the people, and in endeavoring to procure the information necessary to guide me in taking the initiatory steps for the formation of a Government.

I found the people of the settlement in a state of much excitement, such as would naturally follow the events of the last few months, and I have taken much pains in endeavoring to tranquillize them and lead them to see how important it is to the prosperity of the country, that all the leading men, irrespective of party, should come forward and give me their aid in establishing a Government that can secure the peace of the country on a solid foundation.

My efforts have not been without some success, as I learn from all quarters. I am glad to find that my views of the course which ought to be pursued, meet with a general measure of acceptance, even from those who might, under the circumstances, have been supposed to be the least likely to acquiesce in those views.

I arrived here on Friday. The next day I caused to be inserted in the "New Nation," newspaper, a notice that I should hold a Levee on Tuesday the 6th instant, at which time my Commission as Lieut.-Governor of Manitoba, and my Commission as Lieut.-Governor of the North West Territories should be read. It seemed to me desirable, as the ceremony of being sworn in had already taken place, that some other equivalent publicity should be given to the facts of my Commissions having been issued, and the Oaths of Office having been taken, the assemblage of a body of persons at the Levee afforded a good opportunity of doing this, while the presence of Colonel Wolseley and the officers of the expedition enabled me to have it done with some *éclat*.

The weather, from the time of my arrival up to the date of the Levee, was most unfavorable, there being continuous rain, which, acting on a soil like that of Red River, renders the roads after a few days almost impassible. Nothwithstanding, there was a very general turn out.

At the hour named, the Commissions and Oaths of Office were read in the presence of the whole assemblage, immediately after which the Members of the late Council of Assiniboia, through their President, Mr. Donald A. Smith, presented an Address to me, of which and of my answer I send you copies herewith. This Address of the Government that had passed away, to the Government that was coming in, seemed a graceful commencement of the new Regime.

The people presented to me constitute, I understand, a fair sample of the different classes in this settlement. There were the Bishop of Rupert's Land, and the Bishop of St. Boniface, the Archdeacons and Clergy of the Episcopal Church, a number of the Roman Catholic Clergy and the members of the other leading denominations, besides a good representation of the men of business and the farmers of the settlement.

I was gratified to learn that the general feeling that followed the Levee was one of much satisfaction. There was some fear that the assemblage containing elements of so contradictory a character might have led to some unpleasantness, but it was necessary to make a beginning, and I am quite satisfied that the effect was beneficial.

I was requested to receive, on Wednesday, the 7th instant, the Address of the people of French origin, at St. Boniface, which is on the opposite side of the Red River and about half a mile from Fort Garry. I accordingly went over with Col. Wolseley and Mr. Smith, who kindly accompanied me, and received the Address and delivered the answer of which I send you copies enclosed.

A large number of persons were then presented to me, who had been unable to be present at the Levee.

I have arranged to receive a number of Addresses from different Parishes on Thursday, the 15th instant.

Yesterday I went, accompanied by Col. Wolseley and a small party, some twenty-five miles up the Assiniboine, to a place called Lane's Post, where, the year before last, 10,000 bushels of wheat were raised by the Hudson's Bay Company off 300 acres of land.

I mentioned in my last that I had promised to take an early opportunity of seeing a large body of Indians who are assembled in the neighborhood of the mouth of Red River, at a place called the Indian Mission. Since leaving there, Henry Prince, the Chief, has written to press an early fulfilment of the promise. I learn from the people of that neighborhood that, until the interview is over, the Indians will not disperse, and that it would be better at once to see them. The people here are unwilling to have them come up to the Fort, as it is impossible to prevent them from procuring supplies of intoxicating liquors in the town of Winnipeg, and in such cases there is always a great deal of drunkenness and quarrelling amongst them. I have accordingly arranged to go down on Monday to see them and have a talk with them.

The Indians in this neighborhood are in a state of considerable excitement.

They are very much demoralized by the transactions of the last few months. They do not seem to see why they should not have some share of the property, which they know to be in the possession of people who are not its owners.

It will be necessary at a very early date to make some arrangements with these Tribes to put their relations with us on a satisfactory footing.

I shall endeavor to obtain from the Rev. Mr. Cochran, who is of unmixed Indian blood, and who is one of the clergymen at the Mission, some account of the numbers and necessities of the Tribe, and shall, after my return, be in a position to give more accurate information on these subjects.

I propose at once to make arrangements for the taking of the census. I shall be glad to be at work at something. My present reluctant inactivity is due, partly to the desire I have to know more of the place before moving, partly to the desire that people should have a little breathing space after the excitement of the past before commencing anything that may create further excitement. To this policy the sanction of the leading people of all parties is given. Of the outfit sent on by Mr. McDougall, which in all comprised 65 packages, 53 were brought into the settlement by Mr. Fouseed, who is referred to in

Mr. McDougall's letters published in the blue book submitted to Parliament last Session. The rest remain at George Town and I am making arrangements to get them in.

As to the contents of the 53 boxes, they were, I suspect, largely furniture, and I am able to find in the apartments occupied by the Provisional Government a considerable quantity of furniture, but I am inclined to think there are several boxes missing, of whose contents I have as yet been able to obtain no account.

I am anxious no time should be lost in pushing on the telegraph to Fort Garry. I called the attention of the Minister of Public Works to the subject before leaving Ottawa, and learned that the propositions originally made to the North West Company had been renewed with modifications.

I have since seen in an Ottawa paper, I do not know with what authority, that the propositions have been accepted. I hope it is so. It is of infinite importance to have this communication open if possible, this fall, or at all events part of the way. Be kind enough to press it on the Department and let me know as soon as possible the condition of the negotiation.

I have, &c.,

(Signed), A. G. ARCHIBALD.

To the Honorable
The Secretary of State for the Provinces.

His Excellency the Honorable A. G. Archibald, a Member of Her Majesty's Privy Council for the Dominion of Canada, Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Manitoba &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

We, the Members that constituted the Council of Assiniboia, nominated by the Governor and Committee of the Honorable Hudson's Bay Company, desire to welcome Your Excellency on your arrival in this country to assume the office of Lieutenant-Governor.

We would express the hope that you may personally enjoy your residence amongst us, whilst we rejoice to believe, from the general approval which Your Excellency's appointment has met with, that your services are likely to be of great value to this country at the present delicate and critical juncture.

Your Excellency may rely on receiving from us individually, as private citizens, our best assistance in your administration of the affairs of the country, and as those who were formally accountable under the Governor appointed by the Honorable Company, for the direction of affairs, we venture to assure Your Excellency that, notwithstanding the events of the past year, you will find the people of this country loyal to Her Majesty, obedient to the laws, and ready to support Your Excellency in the just administration of them.

We look forward to a rapid change in the circumstances of this Province from the opening up of the country and the development of its resources, and we feel sure that its union with the Dominion of Canada will greatly promote this result. We would, therefore, express our pleasure at this union being now happily secured, though we are not unmindful of many acts of kindness shown from time to time by the Honorable Company to this settlement.

We would then, in welcoming Your Excellency amongst us, hope that Your Excellency may see a large development of the resources of the country, while it is under your charge, and we pray that, by the guidance and blessing of God, wise measures may be adopted, and peace plenty and prosperity be the result.

To the Members of the late Council of Assiniboia:—

GENTLEMEN:—I thank you sincerely for your kind welcome. Your assurance that I may, in the administration of the affairs of this country, rely upon the assistance of the

gentlemen who constituted the late Council of Assiniboia—an assistance the value of which I do not underrate—gives me encouragement to hope for some measure of success in the Government of the country. Of this, at least, let me assure you; my whole time and any ability I may possess, shall be devoted without reserve to the one object of promoting the best interests of this vast Territory, and I shall endeavor to act in such a way, that the approval, with which, as you have kindly reminded me, my nomination as Governor has been generally met, shall not be found to have been wholly undeserved.

No body of men can have had a better opportunity than yourselves of fairly estimating the feelings of the population, and it gives me very great gratification to receive your confident assurance that, notwithstanding the events to which you allude, you can vouch for the loyalty of the inhabitants of the country, and for their readiness to support a just administration of the laws. With these feelings pervading the body of the population, we may look with sanguine hope to the maintenance of order, to the establishment of good laws, and to a rapidly increasing prosperity.

Your anticipations relative to the change to arise from the opening up of the country and the development of its resources will unquestionably be fulfilled. It is impossible to over-rate the advantages which this Territory offers to the Immigrant, and I have not a doubt that population and capital will rapidly flow in where there is such abundance of the elements by which population and capital are always attracted.

Now that the Province has been incorporated with the Dominion it will partake of the prosperity of the older communities. Politically joined to the other Provinces, new routes of communication will soon be opened up. The telegraph system, extended to this place, as it shortly will be, will give you hourly communication with Canada and Europe. The highway and the telegraph will remove the isolation in which you have been hitherto kept by the boundless prairies of the South and the impassable swamps and lakes of the East, and make you part and parcel of the living and moving world.

I must cordially concur in your hopes that, under the guidance and blessing of God, wise measures may be adopted which may be followed by peace, plenty and prosperity.

The fate of this country is in the hands of its own people. Let wise counsels prevail. Let the people devote themselves to the task of developing their great resources, in a spirit and with an energy worthy of the mighty heritage which has fallen to them, and we may fairly hope for that blessing which a kind Providence seldom withholds from efforts well intentioned and well directed.

(Signed), ADAMS G. ARCHIBALD.

Fort Garry, Sept. 6th, 1870.

[*The several other Addresses to His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor and his replies thereto are not printed, in accordance with recommendation of Joint Committee on Printing.*]

(462.)

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES,
OTTAWA, 29th September, 1870.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch of the 10th instant, reporting the state of matters at Fort Garry up to that date from the 3rd inst., the date of your previous despatch from that place, and covering a copy of the Address presented to you by the Members of the late Council of Assiniboia, as also a copy of the Address of the Inhabitants of Manitoba of French origin, together with copies of your replies to the said Addresses.

2. Your Report of the large attendance of persons at the Levee held by you on the 6th instant, and of the effects which the proceedings on that occasion seem to have had in bringing about a better state in the community at Fort Garry and elsewhere, is very encouraging.

3. My letter to you of the 13th instant, has, doubtless already put you in possession of the views of the Government, respecting the early completion of Telegraph Communication with Fort Garry, referred to in the last two paragraphs of your despatch.

I have &c.,

(Signed), JOSEPH HOWE,

Secretary of State for the Provinces.

The Honorable A. G. Archibald,
Lieutenant-Governor, Fort Garry.

(465.)

OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES,
OTTAWA, 3rd October, 1870.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit to you, herewith, for the information of His Excellency the Governor General, a Copy of a Despatch under date the 10th ultimo, from (No. 4091.) the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Manitoba, reporting the state of matters at Fort Garry up to that date, and also covering copies of two Addresses presented to him, together with copies of his replies thereto.

I have &c,

(Signed), E. A. MEREDITH,

Under Secretary of State for the Provinces.

F. Turville, Esq.,
Governor's Secretary, Quebec.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies to the Governor General.

(Copy.—No. 291.—Canada.)

DOWNING STREET, 8th November, 1870.

MY LORD,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch No. 240 of the 13th October, enclosing a Copy of a Despatch from Mr. Archibald the Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba announcing his arrival at Fort Garry, and reporting on the state of affairs in the Province.

I observe with much satisfaction the loyal and friendly spirit which is displayed in the Address presented to Mr. Archibald, and the judicious tone of the answers which he returned to them.

I have &c.,

(Signed), KIMBERLEY.

Governor General The Right Honorable
The Lord Lisgar, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.

(601.)

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES,
OTTAWA, 28th November, 1870.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit, herewith, for your information, a Copy of a (No. 409.) Despatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonies to His Excellency the Governor General, referring to your Despatch of the 10 September last.

I have &c.,

(Signed), JOSEPH HOWE,

Secretary of State for the Provinces.

The Honorable A. G. Archibald,
Lieutenant-Governor, Fort Garry.

(No. 72.)

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
FORT GARRY, December 16th 1870.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch No. 601, under date of the 28th ultimo, covering Copy of a Despatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, to His Excellency the Governor General, referring to my Despatch of the 10th September last.

I have &c.,

(Signed), ADAMS G. ARCHIBALD.

The Honorable
The Secretary of State for the Provinces.

(No. 4.)

FORT GARRY, September, 17th 1870.

SIR,—I have the honor to report that since the date of my last letter of the 10th instant, I have been much engaged in public business—so much so, that I fear I shall be unable by this mail to forward you very full details.

On Tuesday I visited the Indian Mission at the mouth of Red River, some twenty-five miles distance from here. There were collected some two hundred Indians. I held a long interview with them, and urged them to disperse to their hunting grounds. They declared they were unable to go, as they possessed neither clothing, provisions nor ammunition. However, they promised eventually they would go, and the pow-wow ended, as these meetings must always end, in ordering them a present.

The people of the neighborhood were very anxious to have the Indians disperse. They are very poor, and so long as they remained, levied tribute upon the settled Indians, half-breeds and whites of the settlement, and after getting a promise from them to separate, I engaged to see them in the spring and conclude a Treaty with them of some kind. I used the fact that the small-pox is at this moment prevailing most extensively on the Saskatchewan, and that a case of it had occurred at Portage La Prairie, about sixty miles from this, as an argument to induce them to leave. The Indians are in great terror of this disease, which proves so fatal to persons of their race, and I am in hopes they will, for their own sake and for the sake of the neighborhood, immediately disperse.

On Thursday I found another large body of Indians gathered at the Upper Fort, also wishing a pow wow—which of course had to be granted, and with the usual termination.

On my return on Tuesday night from the Lower end of the Settlement, I found the people in a state of great excitement. A man of the name of Elzear Goulet, who is said to have been one of the men of Riel's party, and one of those who sat upon the so-called Court-martial in the case of Scott, made his appearance in the town of Winnipeg, was recognized in a drinking saloon, and pointed out, when he began a retreat in the direction of the River about half a mile distant. He was immediately chased by three men, and when he came to the River, rushed in and tried to make his escape by swimming. His pursuers are said to have rushed after him, and Goulet, before he reached the other side, sank and was drowned. His body was found next day, and taken, as I understand, to the house of the United States' Consul, the deceased being an American Citizen.

I gave directions immediately that steps should be taken to investigate the circumstances connected with the death. Dr. Bird, the Coroner, was absent from the place, and the investigation had, therefore, to be conducted by Magistrates, but I gave directions to a Mr. McConville, a lawyer from Montreal, who is now here, to conduct an investigation on behalf of the Crown, before the Justices, and to spare no pains to find out the facts and to do all that was necessary to vindicate public justice. The inquiry is still in progress, and I shall acquaint you with the result when the investigation is closed.

On Thursday I was waited upon by the Executive Committee of the Synod of Rupert's Land, and by Bishop and Clergy of the Episcopal Church in the Province, and by Com-

mittees from some twelve different Parishes, who severally presented me Addresses. I enclose you copies of the Addresses and my replies.

In addition to the written and formal replies, I took occasion to address the members of each deputation orally, urging upon them the necessity of their uniting with me to put down any attempt at violation of the law, and I obtained from each member of the several Committees a very positive assurance that he would do every thing in his power to put down the excitement which prevails.

There is very great uneasiness among the population. The French assert that they were promised an amnesty, and many of them declare there can be no solid peace till that promise is fulfilled.

The English party, many of whom were sufferers in the late troubles, declare that it is impossible peace can prevail, till the principal actors in the late troubles are arrested and punished, and they are very uneasy lest it should be the intention of Government to pass over all these matters and let the men from whom they have suffered go unpunished.

This explanation of the sentiments of the two different classes of the population, sentiments so entirely antagonistic, is necessary to explain the tone of my answers to the Addresses, and the remarks I have made above as to the nature of my verbal Addresses to the people.

Thinking it was now time to organize a Government, and that I had become sufficiently acquainted with the people to form some idea of the material out of which this could be formed, I have chosen a man representing each section of the population here, and appointed them Members of my Executive Council. Mr. Alfred Boyd is a merchant of good standing here. He is a man of fair abilities, of considerable means, and very popular among the English half-breeds. He was chosen by the Parish of St. Andrew's (the most populous parish in the settlement), as a delegate to the Convention last winter. While highly esteemed among the English party he is not obnoxious to the French. I have appointed him Provincial Secretary.

Mr. Marc Amable Girard is a French Canadian, from Varennes below Montreal, who has recently removed here. He is a notary by profession, has been Mayor of Varennes, and is a gentlemen of some property, and of good standing, and seems to be the nominee of the French party. I have appointed him Provincial Treasurer.

I have also issued a Proclamation which my Council approve of, and of which I send you a copy. It is intended to promote, and I hope will have some effect in promoting, a feeling of reliance upon the Government for the protection of the peaceable inhabitants.

I have been obliged to write in great haste. In the primitive condition of affairs here, the most trivial matter must be brought to the notice of the Governor, and from morning to night I have not a moment to myself, and in this case I have been obliged to begin this letter after the hour named for the close of the mail, keeping it open till I shall have completed it.

I have, &c.,

(Signed), ADAMS G. ARCHIBALD.

To the Honorable
The Secretary of State for the Provinces, Ottawa.

[L.S.]

PROCLAMATION.

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.

(Signed), ADAMS G. ARCHIBALD.

To all whom it may concern,

GREETING :—

Whereas, by Letters Patent, under the Great Seal of the Dominion of Canada, bearing date the twentieth day of May, A.D. 1870, we have appointed the Honorable Adams George Archibald, of the City of Halifax, in the Province of Nova Scotia, in Our Dominion of Canada, to be Lieutenant-Governor in and over Our Province of Manitoba; and whereas Our said Lieutenant-Governor was, on the 23rd day of July last past, duly sworn into office as such Lieutenant-Governor before Our Trusty and Well-Beloved the Right Honorable Sir John Young, Our Governor General of Our Dominion of Canada; and whereas, our said Lieutenant-Governor has duly entered upon the duties of the said office, and whereas, We are desirous to put an end to the unhappy troubles and disturbances which have prevailed for some time in Our said Province, we therefore hereby strictly enjoin and command all Our loyal and well-beloved subjects within the said Province, to keep and maintain the peace, to aid and assist Our Magistrates and Peace Officers in the suppression of disorders and riots of all kinds, and we strictly enjoin all Our Magistrates and Peace Officers to watch over Our peace, and to bring to justice and punishment any and every offender who shall violate the peace or be guilty of any assault or aggression of any kind or nature on any one of Our subjects; and We hereby assure all Our faithful and loyal subjects of Our said Province that it is Our determination to suppress all disorders and disturbances of Our peace from whatever quarter the same may come, and to secure to all Our faithful subjects of Our said Province protection in the peaceful possession and enjoyment of their rights and property, and We do hereby require and enjoin Our said subjects to return to and engage in their usual occupations and pursuits, relying on this Our assurance that no person or persons shall be allowed to take the law into his or their own hands, or proceed against any of our subjects in any other way than in due course of law.

In testimony whereof, We have caused these, Our Letters, to be made patent, and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed. Witness Our Trusty and Well-Beloved the Honorable Adams George Archibald, Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba, at Our Government House, Fort Garry, in Our Dominion, the Seventeenth day of September, in the year of Our Lord, One thousand eight hundred and seventy, and in the thirty-fourth year of Our Reign.

By Command.

(Signed), ALFRED BOYD,

Provincial Secretary.

(504.)

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES,

OTTAWA, October 24th, 1870.

SIR,—Your Despatch of the 17th of September, with numerous enclosures, has been laid before the Governor General and the Privy Council, and I am commanded to convey to you His Excellency's approval of the discretion and ability which you have displayed in the difficult circumstances in which you have been placed.

The answers given to the numerous Addresses, copies of which were forwarded with
No. 433. your Despatch, are appropriate and well expressed.

The circumstances which led to the death of Elzear Goulet are much to be regretted, but the sad end of this unfortunate man must convince the community that the only securities for life and property in Manitoba are to be sought in the maintenance of order and the supremacy of the law.

The appointment of the Councillors, whose names you report, is approved of by the Governor General.

The spread of the small-pox among the Indians is much to be deplored, and ought, if possible, to be prevented or mitigated by general vaccination. You will turn your

attention to this subject without delay, and I shall be glad to be informed to what extent, and by what agencies it is in your power to control this loathsome disease.

I have, &c.,

(Signed), JOSEPH HOWE,

Secretary of State for the Provinces.

His Honor The Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba.

(506.)

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES,

OTTAWA, 25th October, 1870.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit to you, herewith, for the information of His Excellency the Governor General, a copy of a Despatch from His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Manitoba, with its enclosure, under date the 17th ultimo, detailing the course of events in that Province up to that date.

No. 433.

I have, &c.,

(Signed), JOSEPH HOWE,

Secretary of State for the Provinces.

The Governor's Secretary.

(No. 5.)

FORT GARRY, September 21, 1870.

SIR,—I beg to inform you that on the close of the interview with the Indians of this neighborhood which took place on Thursday, the 15th instant, and of which I advised you in my last, I directed a small present to be made to them, after exacting from them a promise that they would disperse to their hunting grounds in the interior. The next day, however, I received a message from them that they must have another Council, and I found it necessary to agree to hold one, which I did on Monday last.

There was a large body of Indians assembled, with six chiefs, one of them being the son of "Les Grandes Oreilles," and the others, chiefs of bands. In all, they represented themselves with their wives and children as being about 550. They said that what I had ordered them was only a mouthful for each; that they had been waiting all summer, being informed, that so soon as I came, there would be a treaty made with them about their lands; that they had neither food, clothes nor ammunition, and that they could not leave till they were provided with a sufficiency of each to enable them to go to the forest and pursue their usual occupations.

In fact, their statement as to their destitution was, I was well aware, quite true. They had been induced to hover round the settlement, either by representations made to them, or by their own hopes of presents. I have no doubt that, with a view to keep them quiet during the troubles, large promises were held out to them, and having shewn themselves ready to sustain the authority of the Crown, and having refrained from pillage and disorder, they feel that they have claims for consideration and remuneration, and it is impossible not to admit that from their point of view there is some justice in their claims.

At the same time, it is quite clear that no regular treaty could be made with them, without having all their chiefs collected, and without a great deal of discussion. Nor could it be made without more enquiry, than, in the present state of affairs here, it is possible to make, nor without much delay, which would keep them about the settlement, and make them a burden on the people, or perhaps provoke hostile collision between them and the people, which would have a very disastrous effect.

On consulting, therefore, with the persons here who know best the habits of the savages, and ascertaining what was absolutely necessary to get them away, and afford the means of their earning a living for themselves,—but first exacting a solemn promise, which

the chiefs gave me their hands to confirm, that they would, immediately upon receiving their present, leave,—I ordered from the Hudson's Bay Company, on behalf of the Government of Canada, a quantity of ammunition and gun flints, a few bags of flour, and some tobacco and tea.

I am glad to learn that since receiving this present, a large number of them have left, and I believe the whole of them will immediately disperse, except a small portion of them, who always hang about the settlement.

It will be absolutely necessary in the spring to have these Indian claims settled upon a permanent basis; meanwhile, I think the best that could be done has been done to get them away, and avoid the danger to themselves and the settlement which would have attended their remaining here.

I have, &c.,

(Signed), A. G. Archibald,

Lieutenant-Governor.

To the Honorable
The Secretary of State for the Provinces,
Ottawa.

(No. 514.)

Office of the Secretary of State for the Provinces,
Ottawa, 26th October, 1870.

Sir,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch of the 21st ult., (No. 434.) communicating the result of a Council held by you on the previous Monday with certain Indians.

I have to inform you that the matters referred to in your Despatch will not fail to receive attentive consideration.

I have, &c.,

(Signed), Joseph Howe,

Secretary of State for the Provinces.

The Honorable A. G. Archibald,
Lieutenant-Governor, Fort Garry, Manitoba.

Fort Garry, October 8, 1870.

Sir,—I beg to enclose you printed Copies of

First: A Proclamation I have issued, on the subject of the Sale of Spirituous Liquors.

Secondly: A Proclamation, on the subject of the re-opening of the Courts.

Thirdly: A Gazette, containing the appointments made to the Offices of Sheriff, Coroner, and Justices of the Peace.

Fourthly: A Gazette, containing the appointments to the Offices of Petty Justices.

I have, &c.,

(Signed), Adams G. Archibald.

The Honorable
The Secretary of State for the Provinces,
Ottawa.

(L.S.)

PROCLAMATION.

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.

(Signed), A. G. ARCHIBALD.

To all whom it may concern,

GREETING :—

Whereas, much quarrelling and rioting has lately taken place among the bands of Indians resorting to Winnipeg and the neighborhood, resulting in the deaths of an Indian woman and child, and whereas these unhappy events are directly traceable to the use of Spirituous Liquors by the Indians, and whereas, under the laws of this Province, any person supplying any Indian with intoxicating drinks is liable to heavy penalties and punishment; and whereas, in the interest of the Indians, and also in the interest of the community, it is necessary to enforce these statutes, and to punish any offender against their provisions, with the utmost rigor of the law.

In order therefore, that all persons may be duly informed of the nature and character of the statutes on the subject, We have thought fit to promulgate the several sections of the Code of the late Province of Assiniboia bearing on this subject, and now the law of the land, which said provisions are as follows :—

XVIII. THE INTOXICATING OF INDIANS. If any person, without distinction of race, supply or sell to any person popularly known as an Indian, or any member of an Indian Nation, the means of Intoxication, he shall, on being convicted before a Petty Court, on the oath of one or more witnesses, be fined for each offence, as follows:

"Two Pounds for furnishing any Brewing Utensils;" the fine to go to the informer.

"Three Pounds for furnishing Malt;" the fine to go to the informer.

"Five Pounds for furnishing Beer or any fermented liquor;" the fine to go to the informer.

"Ten Pounds for furnishing Distilled Spirits, or any other immediate cause of intoxication than fermented liquors;" half the fine to go to the informer. In every case the offender, after conviction, to be imprisoned until the fine is paid.

XIX. In addition to these fines, the offender shall make restitution to the Indian of all the equivalent which he may have received, if any, for such furnishing, every part of such equivalent, not being money itself, being valued for the purpose at prime cost.

XX. If any intoxicated Indian commit, or threaten to commit any unprovoked violence, he may be imprisoned, in addition to any specific punishment, till he prosecute the person who may have been guilty in the matter.

XXI. If any person possess, or have possessed malt, or beer or spirits, or any other of the above specified means of intoxication, in the society or tent of any Indian, he shall be held guilty of furnishing such means of intoxication to Indians.

And We do hereby proclaim, that hereafter, the provisions of the said Act shall be rigidly enforced; and We do hereby strictly enjoin all our Justices of the Peace, Constables, and Peace Officers, to take all proper steps to enforce the same, and to bring to punishment any offender against the said laws.

And whereas, We have been informed that a number of persons in this Province are now engaged in the sale of spirituous liquors, contrary to their licenses, or having no licenses therefor;

We do therefore hereby proclaim, and make known to all whom it may concern, that instructions have been given to an Officer under the Crown, to prosecute all persons so offending, and We do enjoin on all Our Magistrates, Constables, and Peace Officers, to take care that any breach of the said laws coming under, or brought to their notice, be dealt with in due form of law.

In testimony whereof, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Manitoba to be hereunto affixed. Witness Our Trusty and Well Beloved The Honorable Adams George Archibald, Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba, at Our Government House, in Fort Garry, in our Dominion, the Twenty-fourth day of September, in the year of Our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and seventy, and in the Thirty-fourth year of Our Reign.

By Command.

(Signed), A. Boyd,
Provincial Secretary.

(L.S.)

Government House,
Fort Garry, 27th September, 1870.

His Honor, the Lieutenant-Governor, has been pleased to make the following Appointments :—

George W. Hill, Esquire, Private Secretary to the Lieutenant-Governor, to be a Commissioner, to administer the oaths of office and allegiance to The Hon. Alfred Boyd, and the Honorable Marc Amable Girard, a Justice of the Peace for the Province of Manitoba.

The Hon. Alfred Boyd, and the Honorable Marc Amable Girard to be Commissioners, to administer the oaths of office and allegiance to the other Justices of the Peace appointed on the 30th September, ult.

Thomas Sinclair, Jr., to be Road Superintendent over the same section of road, which was supervised by the late Thomas Sinclair, deceased.

The following persons to be Petty Justices for the Upper District; James McKay, President: Paschal Brelan, Charles Barron, Pierre Falcon, David Spence, William Tait.

To be Petty Justices for the Middle District; Andrew G. B. Bannatyne, President: Solomon Hamelin, William Dease, Alban Fiddler, John Bruce.

To be Petty Justices of the Lower District: Donald Gunn, President: John Fraser, Donald Murray, Edward L. Hays.

(L.S.)

Government House,
Fort Garry, 27th September, 1870.

His Honor, The Lieutenant-Governor, has been pleased to appoint Frank Villiers, Esq., to be Chief Constable, and Chief of Police of this Province; and Louis de Plainval, Esq., to be Deputy Chief Constable, and Deputy Chief of Police, in this Province.

Fort Garry, 30th September, 1870.

His Honor, The Lieutenant-Governor, has been pleased to make the following appointments :—

To be Sheriff of the Province of Manitoba: John Sutherland, Esq.

To be Coroner for the Province of Manitoba: Curtis J. Bird, Esq., M. D.

To be Justices of the Peace for the Province of Manitoba: The Hon. Alfred Boyd, the Hon. Marc Amable Girard, Donald A. Smith, Donald Gunn, Robert McBeath, Solomon Hamelin, John Fraser, Andrew McDermott, Roger Goulet, William Henderson, Pierre Delorme, Thomas Sinclair, James McKay, Charles Nolin, William Dease, Jean Baptiste Desantels dit Lapointe, Thomas Truthwaite, Paschal Brelan, Charles Begg, Alban Fiddler, John Bruce, Patrice Brelan, John James Setter, George Kline, George Gunn, Maximae Genton, William B. Hall, Narcisse Marion, William J. Watt, and Jean Magher, Esquires.

(Signed), Alfred Boyd,
Provincial Secretary.

(L.S.)

FORT GARRY, Thursday, October 6, 1870.

PROCLAMATION.

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.

(Signed), A. G. ARCHIBALD.

To all whom it may concern,

GREETING :—

Whereas, in consequence of the troubles and disorders of the past year, the Administration of Justice in Our General and Petty Courts, of Our Province of Manitoba has been suspended or interrupted ; And whereas, we are desirous that all Our loving subjects of Our said Province shall have the means of asserting and enforcing their rights in due form of law, by coming into Our Courts, and obtaining justice therein, so as that no excuse shall exist for any of our subjects in the said Province, taking the law into their own hands ;

We do therefore proclaim and make known, that all Our said Courts of Justice are now open to suitors having any complaint or matter to bring before Us therein;

And We do order and enjoin upon the Justices of all Our said Courts in the said Province, to attend at the respective times and places, by law prescribed, for the discharge of their duties as such Justices ; and We do further order and enjoin all Clerks, Constables and Peace Officers, whose duty it is to issue any process for, or give attendance on, any such Courts at their respective meetings, to do all and everything which to their said offices appertains towards the furtherance of justice in Our said Courts.

In testimony whereof, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Manitoba to be hereunto affixed. Witness Our Trusty and Well Beloved, The Honorable Adams George Archibald, Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba, at Our Government House in Fort Garry, in Our Dominion, the Sixth day of October, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy, and in the thirty-fourth year of Our Reign.

By Command.

(L.S.)

(Signed), A. BOYD,

Provincial Secretary.

(524.)

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES,

OTTAWA, 31st October, 1870.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch, No 16, of the 8th instant, covering copies of :—

No. 466. 1. Proclamation on the subject of the sale of spirituous liquors.

2. A Proclamation on the subject of the re-opening of the Courts.

3. A Gazette containing the appointments made to the offices of Sheriff, Coroner and Justices of the Peace.

4. A Gazette containing the appointments to the offices of Petty Justices.

I have &c.,

(Signed), JOSEPH HOWE,

Secretary of State for the Provinces.

The Honorable A. G. Archibald,
Lieutenant-Governor, Fort Garry,
Manitoba.

(531.)

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES,
OTTAWA, 2nd November, 1870.

(466.) SIR,—I have the honor to transmit to you, herewith, for the information of His Excellency, the Governor General, printed copies of the undermentioned documents, which have been received at this Department from His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba.

1. A Proclamation on the subject of the sale of spirituous liquors.
2. A Proclamation on the subject of the re-opening of the Courts.
3. A Gazette containing the appointments made to the offices of Sheriff, Coroner and Justices of the Peace.
4. A Gazette containing the appointments to the offices of Petty Justices.

I have &c.,

(Signed), JOSEPH HOWE,
Secretary of State for the Provinces.

F. Turville, Esq.,
Governor's Secretary.

(580.)

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES,
OTTAWA, 21st November, 1870.

(No. 466.) SIR,—I have the honor to enclose, herewith, for your information, copy of a Proclamation issued by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Manitoba, promulgating the laws now in force in that Province, in reference to the sale of intoxicating liquors to the Indians.

I have, &c.,

(Signed), JOSEPH HOWE.

The Honorable A. Morris,
Minister of Inland Revenue.

(No. 30.)

FORT GARRY, 1st November, 1870.

SIR,—I beg to enclose you copy of an Address presented to me this day by the inhabitants of St. Norbert, and of my answer to the same.

I am happy to be able to report to you that the people of this parish turned out to receive me in large numbers. On my way, to the parish, I was met two miles on this side of the village by a body of people on horseback, who escorted me to the village, which we entered under arches streaming with flags. On my arrival, I was received by a *feu de joie*. I was accompanied by Colonel Casault, Brigade Major McLeod, and several other officers of the 1st and 2nd Battalions. The Address whs read by a M. Le May, who has recently become an inhabitant of St. Norbert. My answer seemed to give general satisfaction. After the Address, we were entertained at lunch. On leaving the parish, the church bells sounded a merry peal, and I parted with the inhabitants in the belief that the visit had been the means of creating good feeling in the parish.

I have, &c.,

(Signed), A. G. ARCHIBALD.

The Honorable
The Secretary of State for the Provinces,
Ottawa.

(592.)

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES,
OTTAWA, 28th November, 1870.

(No. 505.) SIR,—I have had the honor to receive and lay before His Excellency, the Governor General, your Despatch of the 1st instant, reporting that you had that day paid a visit to the parish and village of St. Norbert, and enclosing a copy of an Address presented to you on that occasion by the inhabitants of the parish, and of your reply thereto.

His Excellency is gratified to learn from your Despatch, that your visit was in every way so satisfactory.

I have, &c.,

(Signed), JOSEPH HOWE,
Secretary of State for the Provinces.

The Honorable A. G. Archibald,
Lieutenant-Governor, Fort Garry,
Manitoba.

(No. 92.)

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
FORT GARRY, 4th February, 1871.

SIR,—Adverting to my Despatches, No. 3, of the 10th September, and No. 5 of the 21st September last, giving details of pow-wows with the different Indian tribes of this Province, and the arrangements I had been obliged to make to get them away from the settlement, I have now to say that the policy of sending these poor Indians to the interior with ammunition, etc., to enable them to earn a living for themselves, has been entirely successful, and that the great body of them are now scattered over their various hunting grounds supporting themselves ; without the assistance I gave them, they would have been quartered on the settlement for the winter.

What the result might have been of having some hundreds of these poor creatures here without food or employment, in constant danger of coming into collision with the settlers, I will not venture to say, but there can be no question that if it had been needful in order to get them away to their hunting grounds, and make them understand that they must earn their own living there, to spend five times the amount we have had to pay, it would have been wise to incur the expense. As it is, the amount, as compared with the result obtained, is inconsiderable.

I enclose you, herein, the Hudson's Bay Company's accounts of supplies furnished to the Indians on my order, and have to inform you that I have authorized the Company to draw on you for the amount.

I have, &c.,

(Signed), ADAMS G. ARCHIBALD.

The Honorable
The Secretary of State for the Provinces,
Ottawa.

(117.)

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES,
OTTAWA, 28th February, 1871.

(No. 619.) SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch, No. 92, of the 4th instant, announcing with reference to your Despatches, No. 3, of 11th September, and No. 5, of the 21st September last, the successful result of your policy in having induced certain Indian tribes of the Province of Manitoba to retire into the interior, and at the same time enclosing an account from the Hudson's Bay Company, amount

ing to £218 13s. 10d. for supplies furnished to the said Indians on your order for which sum you state you have authorized the Company to draw on the Dominion Government.

I have, &c.,

(Signed), JOSEPH HOWE,

Secretary of State for the Provinces.

The Honorable A. G. Archibald,
Lieutenant-Governor, Fort Garry.

3.—APPOINTMENT OF HON. MR. JOHNSON AS RECORDER AND SPECIAL COMMISSIONER.

Copy of a Report of a Committee of The Honorable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 20th August, 1870.

The Committee of Council have had under consideration a Memorandum dated 19th August, inst., from the Hon. Sir George Et. Cartier, recommending that he be authorized to secure the services of the Hon. Francis Godschall Johnson, one of the Judges of the Superior Court of Lower Canada, who, for several years, was Recorder of Rupert's Land and of all places under the jurisdiction of the Hudson's Bay Company, and Governor of the District of Assiniboia, as Commissioner to proceed to Fort Garry under a leave of absence to be granted to him, and enquire and report with all convenient speed to Your Excellency on the state of the Laws now existing in the Province of Manitoba, with a view to admit of the introduction during the next Session of Parliament, of such measures as may tend to introduce, as far as practicable, into that Province the system of Criminal Law and Criminal Procedure, now prevailing in the other Provinces of the Dominion. And that he be requested to transmit copies of any Laws, Ordinances or Regulations of the Hudson's Bay Company, now in force there, together with a full report as to the mode of administering justice, the organization of the Courts, the number and mode of appointment of Justices of the Peace, the Police arrangements, and the means adopted for keeping the peace, &c.

And that he be further requested to make a similar report with respect to the Laws, Ordinances or Regulations, now in force in Rupert's Land and the North Western Territory, not included in the Province of Manitoba, and now constituting the "North West Territories," suggesting any amendment of the same, which in his judgment might properly be effected in order to facilitate the administration of Civil as well as Criminal justice in those Territories.

That Mr. Johnson be requested, in making this enquiry and report, to place himself in communication with His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba and of the North West Territories, whose instructions contain a provision requiring him to make similar reports.

That the services of Mr. Johnson be also secured, if necessary, to act temporarily as Recorder in the Province of Manitoba as well as in the North West Territories.

That Mr. Johnson's travelling expenses be paid, and charged to the appropriation "For opening communication with the North West Territories, establishing Government "and providing for settlement thereof,"—and that his remuneration as such Commissioner and for his services as Recorder, should he act as such, be hereafter fixed by Order in Council and charged to the same fund.

The Committee submit the above several recommendations for Your Excellency's approval.

Certified.

(Signed), WM. H. LEE,
Clerk, Privy Council.

The Honorable
The Secretary of State for the Provinces, &c., &c.

Copy of a Report of a Committee of The Honorable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 13th September, 1870.

On the recommendation of the Honorable Sir George Et. Cartier, acting in the absence of the Honorable the Minister of Justice, the Committee advise that the Honorable Francis Godschall Johnson, one of the Judges of the Superior Court for Lower Canada, be appointed Recorder of the Province of Manitoba.

Certified.

(Signed), WM. H. LEE,
Clerk, Privy Council, Canada.

To the Honorable
The Secretary of State for the Provinces, &c., &c., &c.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
OTTAWA, 13th September, 1870.

Present:—His Excellency the Governor General in Council.

On the recommendation of the Hon. Sir George Et. Cartier, acting in the absence of the Hon. the Minister of Justice, and under the provisions of the 2nd Section of the Act 32 and 33 Vic. ch. 3, His Excellency in Council has been pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered that the Hon. Adams George Archibald, Lieutenant-Governor of the North West Territories, or the Lieutenant-Governor of the North West Territories for the time being, be, and it is hereby authorized and empowered to make provision for the administration of justice within such North West Territories, and to make, constitute and appoint the Hon. Francis Godschall Johnson, one of the Judges of the Superior Court for Lower Canada, Recorder of such portion of the North West Territories as heretofore, and before the admission into Canada of Rupert's Land and the North West Territory was known as the Territory of Rupert's Land, and of all such other places wherein trade was heretofore, and is authorized to be carried on by the Hudson's Bay Company, under the charter given thereto by King Charles the Second, under the Great Seal of England, and dated 2nd May, in the 22nd year of his Reign, together with the powers and duties which may be by law exercised and performed by Recorders.

And it is hereby further ordered that subject to the laws now in force in the North West Territories like authority be, and the same is hereby given to the Lieutenant-Governor for the time being to appoint Justices of the Peace for the portion of the North West Territories hereinbefore mentioned.

And it is further ordered that subject as aforesaid, like authority be and the same is hereby given to the Lieutenant-Governor for the time being to appoint Justices of the Peace for the portion of the North West Territories wherein no jurisdiction was formerly exercised by the Hudson's Bay Company.

Certified.

(Signed), WM. H. LEE,
Clerk, Privy Council, Canada.

Copy of a Report of a Committee of The Honorable the Privy Council approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the 13th September, 1870.

On a Report, dated 3rd September, 1870, from the Hon. Sir George Et. Cartier, acting for the Hon. the Minister of Justice, stating that to carry out the Order in Council of the 20th August last, leave of absence granted under the same to the Hon. Francis Godschall Johnson, one of the Judges of the Superior Court for Lower Canada, from the duties of his office from the 10th September to the 15th May next, has been assented to by the Government of Quebec, to enable him to proceed to Manitoba, in the capacity of Recorder of that Province, and of the North West Territories, and as Commissioner under the Order in Council.

That he therefore recommends that leave of absence be accordingly granted to Mr. Johnson for the period mentioned. He further recommends that Thomas Kennedy Ramsay, Esq., Q. C., be appointed from the 10th September next, as Assistant Judge of the Superior Court for Lower Canada (now the Province of Quebec) during the absence from the office of Judge of the Superior Court for Lower Canada, of the Hon. F. G. Johnson, and that Mr. Ramsay, whilst holding that office, shall receive the salary and allowances appertaining to the Judge of the Superior Court, officiating in the District of Bedford and Beauharnois.

The Committee submit the foregoing recommendation for your Excellency's approval.

Certified.

(Signed), WM. H. LEE,
Clerk, Privy Council, Canada.

(429.)

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES,
OTTAWA, 16th September, 1870.

No. 395.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit, herewith, for your information, copies of two Orders of His Excellency the Governor General in Council, dated respectively the 20th August last, and the 13th instant.

2. The Order in Council of the 20th August, refers to your recent appointment as a Commissioner to enquire into and report on the state of the Laws now existing in the Province of Manitoba, and explains your duties as such Commissioner.

3. By the same Order in Council you are requested to make a similar enquiry and report with respect to the Laws, Ordinances or other Regulations, now in force in Rupert's Land and the North West Territory not included in the Province of Manitoba, and now constituting the North West Territory. And you are further requested in making these enquiries and reports, to put yourself in communication with His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba and the North West Territory.

4. The Order in Council of the 13th instant, gives the said Lieutenant-Governor of the North West Territories authority to appoint you Recorder of such portion of the North West Territories heretofore known as the Territory of Rupert's Land and of all such other places wherein trade was carried on under the Hudson's Bay Company's Charter.

I have &c.,

(Signed), E. A. MEREDITH,
Under Secretary of State for the Provinces.

The Honorable F. G. Johnson,
Care of C. Schiller, Esq., Clerk of the Crown, Montreal.

(430.)

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES,
OTTAWA, 16th September, 1870.

SIR,—I have the honor to enclose herewith, for your information, copies of four Orders of His Excellency the Governor General in Council, one dated the 20th August last, and the other three dated severally the 13th instant.

The Order in Council of the 20th August authorizes the appointment of the Honorable F. G. Johnson, one of the Judges of the Superior Court of Lower Canada, as a Commissioner to enquire into and report on the Laws of the Province of Manitoba, and also requests him to make a similar enquiry and report into the Laws of the North West Territories, and for the purpose of such reports Mr. Johnson is directed to put himself in communication with you.

By one of the Orders in Council of the 13th instant the appointment of the said Mr. Johnson as Recorder of the Province of Manitoba is recommended, and by another Order of that date, you are authorized to appoint Mr. Johnson Recorder of the portion of the North West Territory heretofore known as Rupert's Land, and of such other places where trade was carried on under the Hudson's Bay Company's Charter.

The third Order in Council of the 13th instant, grants Mr. Johnson leave of absence to enable him to proceed to Manitoba.

I have further to inform you that Mr. Johnson's Commissions as Commissioner and Recorder as aforesaid have been forwarded to him, and that he is about to proceed forthwith to Manitoba to enter upon his duties.

I have, &c.,
(Signed), E. A. MEREDITH,
Under Secretary of State for the Provinces.

The Honorable A. G. Archibald,
Lieut.-Governor, Fort Garry.

P.S.—Copies of Mr. Johnson's Commissions are transmitted herewith.

FORT GARRY, 7th October, 1870.

SIR,—I beg to acquaint you that I have received your Despatch, No. 395, dated 16th September 1870, covering four Orders in Council, one dated 20th August, the other three dated respectively, 13th September last; also copies of two Commissions, one appointing the Honorable Francis G. Johnson, Recorder of Manitoba, the other appointing him Special Commissioner to enquire into the state of the Laws and other matters connected with the administration of Justice in Rupert's Land and the North West Territory.

I may add that Mr. Johnson is expected here, in the Hudson's Bay Company's Steamer, which runs between Frog Point and this place, and, which may be expected here to-morrow.

I have, &c.,
(Signed), ADAMS G. ARCHIBALD.

To the Secretary of State for the Provinces,
Ottawa.

523.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES,
OTTAWA, 31st October, 1870.

(No. 395.) SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch, No. 14, of the 7th instant, reporting the receipt of my letter of the 16th

instant and its enclosures, and also announcing the arrival of the Honorable Mr. Johnson, at Fort Garry.

I have, &c.,

(Signed), JOSEPH HOWE,

Secretary of State for the Provinces.

The Honorable A. G. Archibald,
Lieutenant-Governor, Fort Garry.

4.—POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS.

(No. 8.)

FORT GARRY, September 29th, 1870.

SIR,—I have the honor to report to you the state of Postal matters in this Province, and to request that you will take an early opportunity of bringing the same to the notice of the Postmaster General.

The entire Postal communication of the Province consists of a Mail from Pembina, down the Red River to Winnipeg, a distance of 65 miles; a Mail from Winnipeg further down the river to St. Andrews, about 14 miles; and a Mail from Winnipeg up the Assiniboine to Portage La Prairie, about 60 miles.

The two first named Mails are carried twice a week—the latter once. The total weekly travel is therefore four hundred and thirty-six miles, for which the weekly payment is about twenty-four dollars, or 5½ cents per mile.

There are four Postmasters, of whom two only are paid.

The Postmaster of Winnipeg gets $250 00.

The Postmaster of St. Andrews gets $30 00.

The other Officers receive no pay.

The postage charged on each letter, is 1d. sterling, per ½ oz.; on each newspaper, ½d.

This fee is collected by the Postmasters and credited to the Provincial funds.

The carriage of the Mails was originally a private enterprise, the adventurer undertaking to carry the letters to Pembina for a fixed sum, each, in addition to the American postage.

The Government of Assiniboia afterwards assumed the duty, charging the postages above named.

Practically the business of the Department here is to carry the letters to Pembina and mail them there.

The party despatching letters that he wishes prepaid, not only pays here the 1d. Provincial Postage, but procures from the Postmaster here, American stamps, which are put upon the letters here, and thus when they are delivered at Pembina they are in a condition to pass through the American offices.

In this way, therefore, we pay double postage, our own and the American as well.

The Mails from this place are all sorted at Pembina.

That frontier town is the haunt of a number of disorderly persons, including some of those that were in arms here last winter. On the arrival of the Mails coming either way, the office is crowded with these people and the letters are open to their inspection.

The Postmaster is believed here to have repeatedly tampered with letters last winter, and seems to have taken an active part in the plots here.

A letter from him to Mr. Riel, of a very compromising character, was found among the papers left behind by the Provisional Government, and was, I think, transmitted to Ottawa. You can readily suppose, therefore, there is great doubt here as to the security of mail matter passing through the hands of this official.

The Mails arrive at Pembina at 7 o'clock p. m., on Tuesdays, but do not reach here till the evening of Thursday. They arrive at Bembina at 7 p. m., on Saturdays, but do

not reach here till the evening of Monday, being thus forty-eight hours on the road from Pembina here, performing the sixty-five miles at the rate of about 1¼ miles an hour.

You can readily understand that such a state of Postal affairs could only exist in the primitive condition of things here, till lately, and cannot be tolerated now.

It seems to me that no time should be lost in having the whole matter put on a better footing.

In addition to the old population, we have now here seven hundred volunteers, a large number of whom receive letters and papers by mail.

In the month of August there were transmitted through the Winnipeg Office :—

	Letters.	Newspapers.
Per outgoing Mail,	1,018	196
„ incoming „	960	1,375

In the first fortnight of September, from the 3rd to the 17th :—

	Letters.	Newspapers.
Per outgoing Mail,	1,524	233
„ incoming „	1,050	1,536

This very large amount of Mail matter is entitled to better arrangements.

We should have the Mail from Canada for Red River made up and carried as a close mail, so as to save the delay of sorting at Pembina and the danger arising from the letters being open to examination by the people who crowd the office at Pembina.

We should have the same arrangements between Manitoba and the Post Office of the United States that exist in the other Provinces, so that a letter may be prepaid by a Canadian postage stamp, instead of having to pay our own postage and also that of the United States.

The postage prepaid in Canada or in the United States should exempt the letter from postage here. The arrangements for transmitting the Mail should be improved, and the time reduced from forty-eight hours to thirteen or fourteen.

As regards the transmission of the Mail at a higher rate of speed, that can easily be effected by allowing an increased rate of pay, and as it is of the highest importance that this should be done at once, I shall venture to take it on myself to act in anticipation of the arrival of an officer, and make arrangements for a few weeks at an advanced rate, so as to insure the delivery within a more reasonable period.

I shall feel obliged if you will urge on the Postmaster General to give his early attention to these matters.

I have, &c.,

(Signed), ADAMS G. ARCHIBALD.

The Honorable
The Secretary of State for the Provinces,
Ottawa.

(493.)

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES,
OTTAWA, 20th October, 1870.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatches, No. 8 and (No. 449.) No. 10, dated respectively the 29th ultimo and the 1st instant, reporting on the state of Postal matters in the Province of Manitoba.

I shall lose no time in bringing your Despatches under the notice of the Postmaster General.

My letter, No. 492, of the 19th instant, covering a communication from the Postmaster General, will have acquainted you with the steps which have been taken by

the Government to improve the arrangements for postal communication between the Provinces of Ontario and Manitoba.

I have, &c.,

(Signed), JOSEPH HOWE,

Secretary of State for the Provinces.

The Honorable A. G. Archibald,
Lieutenant-Governor,
Fort Garry, Manitoba.

(No. 10.)

FORT GARRY, October 1, 1870.

SIR,—I beg to enclose you copies of a letter this day received from the Acting Deputy Post Master of Winnipeg, together with a copy of a letter therein referred to, which will throw some additional light upon the wretched condition of Post Office matters in this Country, and which should find their way with my communication of the 29th ult. to the Postmaster General for his action.

I have, &c.,

(Signed), ADAMS G. ARCHIBALD.

To the Honorable
The Secretary of State for the Provinces, Ottawa.

(Copy.)

POST OFFICE, WINNIPEG,
MANITOBA, 30th September, 1870.

SIR,—I would lay before Your Excellency, the poverty-stricken state of the present postal arrangements in this Province, and state a few of the absolute necessaries which this most important branch of the Public Service is in want of, and without which it is almost impossible to perform it efficiently.

In the first place, we are indebted to the Postmaster at Pembina for the bag (and lock and key) in which the mail is carried to and from that place, for the transportations of mails from this office to the various other offices in the settlement we have no proper bags, and for such as we have, there is not even a lock.

None of the other offices, and not even this one, have a stamp with which to mark the name of the office from which a letter is sent, or a "paid" stamp, or a "registered" stamp; there is not a proper book to keep accounts between the several offices, or in which to keep a record of letters "registered," or in which to take a receipt for them when delivered. There are no forms of bills to transmit to the several offices with the mails.

The Post Offices at Headingly, Poplar Point, High Bluff and Portage la Prairie, are kept by the several Postmasters as an accommodation to themselves and neighborhood —they getting nothing for their trouble, but are now commencing to enquire what are their prospects for remuneration, as, with the increase of mail matter, they find their trouble greater than the accommodation, which they looked to formerly more than pay.

It would also be advisable to make arrangements for "money orders" as numbers have been enquiring if they could be granted here.

I have noticed the very irregular arrival of newspapers, especially from Canada, we have often received papers of a certain date, and the following mail, those of a previous date to what were received the mail before, and this I believe is owing to there being no "through bag," but only a "way bag" which is opened at the several offices it passes, and either designedly or by accident papers, &c. are left behind, and perhaps do not come on for a mail or two.

I enclose a letter received by last mail from Mr. Dewe, Chief P. O. Inspector, Toronto, regarding a quantity of mail matter, returned from Fort William, which I received

here yesterday, but no "letter bill" which, he states, was forwarded—owing to which I was unable to know what amount of "unpaid postage" to collect, but delivered them on payment of the local postage of which I have this day written to him.

I have, &c.,

(Signed), ANDREW STRACY,

Deputy Postmaster.

His Excellency Lieutenant-Governor Archibald,
Government House, Fort Garry.

(Copy.)

POST OFFICE INSPECTOR'S OFFICE,
TORONTO, ONTARIO, 15th September, 1870.

MY DEAR SIR,—I have just returned from Fort William, Lake Superior, at which place I found a number of letters and newspapers addressed to Fort Garry. The Military Mail from Fort William to Fort Garry having been, as I was informed, discontinued and there being no means of sending these letters and papers forward, they were returned here. The letters have been placed in packages, marked "paid," and forwarded to your address *via* Pembina, the unpaid postage being charged against you in a regular letter bill.

The newspapers have been placed in a canvas bag, labelled, "Newspaper mail from "Toronto to Fort Garry *via* Chicago, St. Paul and Pembina."

I have written to the Postmasters at Chicago, St. Paul and Pembina, to be good enough to forward them to Fort Garry. Until instructions are received from Ottawa, letters and papers will hereafter be forwarded as above.

Yours truly,

(Signed), J. DEWE,

Chief P. O. Inspector.

Postmaster, Fort Garry, Manitoba.

(No. 449.)

FORT CARRY, October 13th, 1870.

SIR,—In my Despatch No. 8, under date of the 29th u.t. I had the honor to call your attention to the state of Postal matters in this Province, and to suggest certain alterations in the arrangements.

No. 22.

Since that date the Courier carrying the mail between Winnipeg and St. Andrew's, down Red River) and between Winnipeg and the Portage (up the Assiniboine) has thrown up his contracts, declaring he can no longer afford to carry at the rate he has received for the last year. Unfortunately, the contracts were not in writing, and besides, were not made for any definite period, the payment being for so much per trip, which was paid as earned.

In order to prevent the stoppage of communication by mail, I took it upon me to call for Tenders for the Services, on behalf of the Postmaster General. The Tenders have come in, and the route between Fort Garry and the Lower Fort, which is some four miles below St. Andrew's, has been tendered for at a small addition to the rate previously paid. I have undertaken to authorize the party to go on at the new rate till the officer to be despatched from Ottawa shall reach here.

As regards the route to the Portage, the lowest Tender is double the amount previously paid, and I have therefore informed the Postmaster at Winnipeg, that I cannot undertake the responsibility of accepting any Tender in reference to this Service, and that the mail must be allowed to drop till the arrival of the Officer of the Department, or till some Tender is made more nearly approximating the old cost.

I have made temporary arrangements in reference to the Canadian Mail which will give us the benefit of its receipt twenty-four hours sooner than it used to arrive, and save us a similar period in the despatch. When the officer of the Post Office arrives here still further improvements may be made.

I have, &c.,

(Signed), ADAMS G. ARCHIBALD.

The Honorable
The Secretary of State for the Provinces,
Ottawa.

(No. 542.)

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES,
OTTAWA, 5th November, 1870.

SIR,—I have had the honor to receive and lay before His Excellency the Governor General in Council your Despatch, No. 22, of the 13th ultimo, referring to your Despatch of the 29th ultimo, on the state of Postal Matters in Manitoba, and reporting that the Courier carrying the mail between Winnipeg and St. Andrew's and between Winnipeg and the Portage, had thrown up his contracts, and stating the steps which you had taken under the circumstances with a view to prevent the stoppage of communication by mail.

I have caused a copy of your Despatch to be communicated to the Postmaster General for his report, and for such action as he may think necessary in the premises.

I have, &c.,

(Signed), JOSEPH HOWE,
Secretary of State for the Provinces.

The Honorable A. G. Archibald,
Lieutenant Governor, Fort Garry, Manitoba.

(545.)

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES,
OTTAWA, 7th November, 1870.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit, herewith, for your consideration, and for such action as you may think necessary, a copy of a Despatch from the Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba, respecting the failure of certain mail contracts in that Province and reporting the steps taken by the Lieutenant-Governor to prevent the stoppage of communication by mail.

No. 22, 13th October, 1870.

I have, &c.,

(Signed), JOSEPH HOWE,
Secretary of State for the Provinces.

The Honorable
The Postmaster General.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, CANADA,
OTTAWA, 9th November, 1870.

SIR,—I have the honor, by direction of the Postmaster General, to acknowledge the receipt of you letter, No 480, of the 7th instant, transmitting, for his consideration, the copy of a Despatch, No. 22, 13th October, from the Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba, respecting the failure of certain Mail Contracts in that Province and the steps which

have been taken by the Lieutenant-Governor to prevent the stoppage of communication by mail.

I have, &c.,

(Signed), WM. WHITE,
Secretary.

The Honorable Joseph Howe,
Secretary of State for the Provinces,
Ottawa.

(Copy.)

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 17th October, 1870.

SIR,—I have the honor to request that His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba may be informed that the Postmaster General has entered into an arrangement with the Postmaster General of the United States for the transmission of closed mails between the Provinces of Ontario and Manitoba *via* Detroit and Pembina, to take effect from the 1st proximo.

Certain transit charges will be paid by this Department to the United States' Post Office on the transmissions by those closed mails, but these charges will not be levied on the correspondence.

The postage rates on letters and printed matter exchanged with Manitoba will be the ordinary Canada rates, namely :—

As respects letters.—Three cents per ½oz., if prepaid, and five cents per ½oz., if unpaid.

As respects newspapers.—When sent from office of publication in Canada (including Manitoba) to any other place in Canada, if published once a week, 5 cents per quarter; if published twice a week, 10 cents per quarter; if published three times a week, 15 cents per quarter; if published six times a week, 30 cents per quarter; payable at the place of publication or by subscriber at office of delivery.

Transient papers being papers that do not come within the foregoing class,—two cents each

Periodicals, such as magazines, and serials of a like character—one cent per 4oz.

Printed papers.—One cent per oz.

These rates on transient newspapers, periodicals and printed papers must always be prepaid when posted, and such prepayment should be marked thereon.

The charge for registration of a letter is two cents, in addition to the ordinary postage; both charges should be prepaid.

Letters and other mailable matter to and from the Public Departments at the Dominion seat of Government, Ottawa, will pass free.

The closed mails from this end will be made up and despatched daily from Windsor, Ontario, to Detroit, addressed to Fort Garry, Manitoba, and all correspondence from Ontario and the Provinces to the Eastward will be forwarded for this purpose to the Windsor Post Office.

The Postmaster of Windsor will be instructed to number his mails consecutively in each month Nos. 1, 2, 3, and so on in November, and in like manner for subsequent months, so as to individualize the despatches and enable the Fort Garry Office to check their regular receipt.

The same course should be followed at Fort Garry as regards the numbering of his despatches in each month for Windsor.

The bags should have strong well-fastened leathern labels addressed to Fort Garry, Manitoba, or to Windsor, Ontario, as the case may be, and will be secured by leaden seal rivets as soon as the necessary provision thereof can be made. A supply of these seal rivets, with instructions for their use, will be sent to Fort Garry, and until they can be brought into use, the canvas bags containing the mails addressed to Windsor or to Fort Garry can be secured by string and sealing wax.

It is, of course, understood that these canvas bags or closed mails will not be opened in any of the United States' Post Offices.

With each despatch from this end, the Postmaster of Windsor will send to the Postmaster of Detroit a Bill stating, with the date and number of the despatch, how many ounces of letter matter and how many ounces of printed matter the closed mail contains, and the Fort Garry office should transmit Bills containing similar information to the Postmaster of Pembina, with each despatch from Fort Garry for Windsor.

As these Bills will form the basis of the account for transit charges to be liquidated by this Department, they must be carefully made out and recorded, and monthly trascripts will be required by the Postmaster General for the settlement of the account with the United States' Post Office.

It will be satisfactory to the Postmaster General to have as early an acknowledgment from the Lieut.-Governor, as may be practicable, that he has received information of this arrangement, and will cause it to be acted on as respects the despatches from Fort Garry for Windsor.

I have, &c.,

(Signed), W. H. GRIFFIN,

Deputy Postmaster General.

(492.)

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES,
OTTAWA, 19th October, 1870.

SIR,—I have the honor to enclose, herewith, for your information, a copy of a communication received this day from the Post Office Department, reporting certain arrangements which have been entered into between the Postmaster General of the Dominion and the Postmaster General the United States for the transmission of closed mails between the Provinces of Ontario and Manitoba *via* Detroit and Pembina. Permit me to invite your attention to the last paragraph of the accompanying letter.

(No. 447.) 17th October.

I have, &c.,

(Signed), JOSEPH HOWE,

Secretary of State for the Provinces.

To the Honorable A. G. Archibald,
Lieutenant-Governor, Fort Garry, Manitoba.

(498.)

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES,
OTTAWA, 20th October, 1870.

SIR,—I have the honor to inform you that I have sent to the Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba a copy of Mr. Deputy Postmaster Griffin's letter of the 17th instant, received here yesterday, reporting the arrangements which you had made with the Postmaster General of the United States for the transmission of closed mails between the Provinces of Ontario and Manitoba *via* Detroit and Pembina.

(No. 447.)

I now enclose for your information and consideration, copies of two despatches received yesterday from the Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba on the subject of the postal communications of that Province.

I have, &c.,

(Signed), JOSEPH HOWE,

Secretary of State for the Provinces.

The Honorable A. Campbell,
Postmaster General.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, CANADA.
OTTAWA, 4th November, 1870.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit, herewith, for your information, the enclosed copy of a letter from the Post Office Department at Washington, U.S., signifying the concurrence of the Postmaster General of the United States in the request preferred by this Department, that correspondence passing between the United States and the Province of Manitoba might be subject to the same regulations as to exchange of mails and rates of postage charged on all kinds of mail matter, as applies to correspondence and mails exchanged between the United States and the other Provinces of the Dominion.

I have, &c.,

(Signed), W. H. GRIFFIN,

Deputy Postmaster General.

The Honorable Joseph Howe,
Secretary of State for the Provinces,
Ottawa.

P.S.—May I request that you will have the goodness to cause a copy of this enclosure to be forwarded to the Lieut.-Governor of Manitoba.

(Copy.)

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF FOREIGN MAILS,
WASHINGTON, D.C., 26th October, 1870.

(No. 23,157.)

SIR,—I have the honor, by direction of the Postmaster General, to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 22nd instant, and to inform you of his concurrence in your request, to apply to the correspondence passing between the United States and Manitoba, (now forming part of the Dominion of Canada) the same regulations governing the exchange of mails, and the same rates of postage on all descriptions of mail matter, as apply to correspondence and mails exchanged with the other Provinces of the Dominion of Canada.

I am, &c.,

(Signed), JOSEPH H. BLACKFAN,

Superintendent.

The Postmaster General, &c., &c.,
Ottawa, Canada.

(No. 543.)

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES,
OTTAWA, 7th November, 1870.

(No. 447)
(4 Nov. '70.)
(26 Oct. '70)

SIR,—Adverting to my letter to you of the 19th ultimo and its enclosure, I have the honor to transmit, herewith, for your information, copy of a letter from the Deputy Postmaster General, with a copy of the communication therein referred to from the Post Office Department at Washington, United States.

I have, &c.,

(Signed), JOSEPH HOWE,

Secretary of State for the Provinces.

To the Honorable A. G. Archibald,
Lieut.-Governor, Fort Garry, Manitoba.

(No. 544.)

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES,
OTTAWA, 7th November, 1870.

SIR,—I have duly received and forwarded to the Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba, a copy of your letter of the 4th instant, and of the communication from the Post Office Department at Washington enclosed therein.

(No. 447.)
(26 Oct. '70.)

I have, &c.,

(Signed), JOSEPH HOWE.
Secretary of State for the Provinces.

W. H. Griffin, Esq.,
Deputy Postmaster General.

By Telegraph from Fort Garry—Minn. via St. Cloud 19th.

OTTAWA, Nov. 20th, 1870.

To the Hon. Joseph Howe,
Secretary for the Provinces.

To carry out new arrangements, Canadian Post Office stamps are required, send five hundred (500) dollars' worth, assorted stamps by first mail.

(Signed), A. G. ARCHIBALD.

20 Col 90 and 355,
C. A.

(No. 579.)

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES,
OTTAWA, 21st November, 1870.

SIR,—Referring to previous correspondence on the subject of the new postal arrangements with the Province of Manitoba, I have the honor to submit, herewith, for such action as may be necessary, copy of a telegram received this morning from the Lieutenant-Governor of that Province.

(No. 447.)

Will you have the kindness to communicate to me the action taken on the subject of the telegram by your Department.

I have, &c.,

(Signed), JOSEPH HOWE.

The Honorable
The Postmaster General.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 21st November, 1870.

SIR,—I have the honor, by direction of the Postmaster General, to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 447, of this date, with its enclosure, and to inform you that a package of Postage Stamps will be sent to-day to His Honor the Lieutenant Governor of Manitoba, containing different denominations, to the amount of five hundred dollars as requested by him in his telegram of the 19th instant.

I have, &c.,

(Signed), W. H. GRIFFIN,
Deputy Postmaster General.

To the Honorable Joseph Howe,
Secretary of State for the Provinces.

(No. 583.)

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES,
OTTAWA, 22nd November, 1870.

SIR,—Adverting to your telegram of the 19th instant I have the honor to inform you
(No. 447.) that I have received a communication from the Deputy Postmaster General under date the 21st instant, stating that a packet of Postage Stamps, of different denominations, amounting to five hundred dollars, would be sent to you on that day, in compliance with your request.

I have, &c.,
(Signed), JOSEPH HOWE,
Secretary of State for the Provinces.

The Honorable A. G. Archibald,
Lieutenant-Governor, Fort Garry.

(No. 34.)

FORT GARRY, September 6th, 1870.

SIR,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch, No. 447, under date of the 19th ultimo, covering a copy of a letter from the Deputy Postmaster General, touching certain arrangements which have been made with the Post Office authorities of the United States in reference to the transmission of closed mails between Ontario and Manitoba.

I shall give instructions that the Mail Bag, leaving here at ten o'clock of the evening of Tuesday next the 8th instant, shall be made up in accordance with the regulations prescribed in the letter, and that all the provisions of these instructions shall be complied with.

I send by this mail to the telegraph operator at St. Cloud a message making substantially the same announcement as this letter. I have done this with a view to meet the expressed wish of Mr. Griffin, to be informed at the earliest possible date of the receipt of your despatch and the instructione given thereupon to the Postmaster here.

The arrangements so promptly concluded by the Post Office authorities at Ottawa will give great satisfaction in the Province.

I have, &c.,
(Signed), ADAMS G. ARCHIBALD.

The Honorable
The Secretary of State for the Provinces,
Ottawa.

(No. 35.)

FORT GARRY, November 8th, 1870.

SIR,—In order to carry out the arrangment relative to closed mails, there should be a supply of Canadian Postage Stamps forwarded here.

The Postmaster at Winnipeg has given me a memorandum of the amount he considers necessary for immediate use.

I enclose copy of his memorandum, and will feel obliged if you will bring the matter to the early notice of the Postmaster General.

Meanwhile the Postmaster will mark the letters *paid* in red ink, as a substitute for a stamp, and will keep an account of the postages.

I have, &c.,
(Signed), ADAMS G. ARCHIBALD.

To the Honorable
The Secretary of State for the Provinces,
Ottawa.

MEMORANDUM :—

of 6c. say 150.
of 3c. say 150.
of 2c. say 100.
of 1c. say 100.

(589.)

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES,
OTTAWA, 26th November, 1870.

(No. 447.)

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt this day of your Despatches, Nos. 34 and 37, of the 6th and 8th instant respectively, on the subject of the new postal arrangements for the transmission of the mails between the Provinces of Ontario and Manitoba, and am gratified to learn from you that the arrangement will give satisfaction in the settlement.

I have sent copies of both of the above Despatches, with a copy of the memorandum enclosed in the latter to the Postmaster General.

I have, &c.,
(Signed), JOSEPH HOWE,
Secretary of State for the Provinces.

The Honorable Adams G. Archibald,
Lieutenant-Governor, Fort Garry,
Manitoba.

(590.)

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES,
OTTAWA, 26th November, 1870.

(No. 447.)
No. 34—6th Nov.
No. 37—8th Nov.

SIR,—I have the honor to enclose, herewith, for the information of your Department, copies of two Despatches received this day from the Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba, on the subject of the new postal arrangements for the transmission of the mail between the Provinces of Ontario and Manitoba, together with a copy of the memorandum referred to in the latter despatch.

I have, &c.,
(Signed), JOSEPH HOWE,
Secretary of State for the Provinces.

The Honorable
The Postmaster General.

By Telegraph from Fort Garry, November 6th, 1870, via St. Cloud, Winnipeg, 28th :—

To the Secretary of State for the Provinces.

OTTAWA, November 28th, 1870.

Your Despatch of 19th October, touching closed mails through United States, just received, and will be acted on mail leaving here the eighth instant.

ADAMS G. ARCHIBALD,
Lieutenant-Governor.

25 Col 80 and 425.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 30th November, 1870.

SIR,—I have the honor, by the direction of the Postmaster General, to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 26th instant, No. 447, enclosing for the information of

this Department, copies of two Despatches received from the Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba on the subject of the postal arrangements for the transmission of mails between the Provinces of Ontario and Manitoba.

I have, &c.,

(Signed), W. H. GRIFFIN,
Deputy Postmaster General.

The Honorable Joseph Howe,
Secretary of State for the Provinces, &c.

(No. 49.)

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
FORT GARRY, November 24th, 1870.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch, No. 543, under date of the 7th instant, covering copy of a letter from the Deputy Postmaster General, under date of the 4th instant, and of letter to the Postmaster General of the Dominion, from the Postmaster General of the United States.

I have, &c.,

(Signed), ADAMS G. ARCHIBALD.

The Honorable
The Secretary of State for the Provinces,
Ottawa.

(No. 64.)

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
FORT GARRY, 9th December, 1870

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch, No. 583, of the 25th ultimo, informing me that you had received information from the Post Office Department, that on the 21st ultimo, postage stamps to the amount of $500 would be sent to me.

I have to add that the stamps have been duly received by me and handed over to the Postmaster of Winnipeg, whose receipt I hold for the same.

I have, &c.,

(Signed), ADAMS G. ARCHIBALD.

The Honorable
The Secretary of State for the Provinces,
Ottawa.

5.—CUSTOMS.

Copy of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the 18th November, 1870.

On a memorandum, dated 11th November 1870, from the Honorable the Minister of Customs, and Minister of Inland Revenue, referring to a Despatch of the Honorable Adams G. Archibald, Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Manitoba, addressed to the Honorable the Secretary of State for the Provinces, showing the inadequacy of the present arrangements for the collection and protection of the Customs and Inland Revenue, and recommending that George B. Spencer, Esquire, of the Customs' Department, Hamilton, be appointed a Special Commissioner, with instructions to proceed at once to the said Province of Manitoba, and there to institute a thorough examination into the matter in

question, with power to collect duties of Customs and Excise, and to make such temporary arrangements for their continued collection, and the enforcement of the law relating to the same in accordance with the "Act to establish and provide for the Government of "the Province of Manitoba," as the circumstances of the case may require, and with further instructions, to report his action on the foregoing matters. And also to report fully as to the permanent arrangements that may require to be made in order to ensure the proper collection of the Public Revenue arising from Customs and Excise.

The Committee concur in the said Report, and submit the same to your Excellency's pleasure thereon—and in pursuance of said Report recommend that Mr. Spencer, the Special Commissioner therein named, be appointed Collector of Customs at the Port of Winnipeg, and Collector of Inland Revenue for the Province of Manitoba.

Certified.

(Signed), WM. H. LEE,
Clerk, Privy Council.

(754.)

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES,
OTTAWA, 17th November 1870.

(No. 500.)
16th Nov. 1870.

SIR,—Adverting to your Despatch, No. 25, of the 21st ultimo, reporting upon the inadequacy of the present arrangements for the collection and protection of the Customs and Inland Revenue in the Province of Manitoba, I have the honor to transmit to you, for your information, a copy of an Order of His Excellency the Governor General in Council, authorizing the appointment of Mr. George B. Spencer of the Customs' Department at Hamilton, as Special Commissioner for the purposes stated in the Order in Council, and also as Collector of Customs at the Port of Winnipeg, and Collector of Inland Revenue for the Province of Manitoba.

I am informed by the Minister of Customs that Mr. Spencer will proceed from Hamilton to Fort Garry early next week.

I have, &c.,

(Signed), JOSEPH HOWE,
Secretary of State for the Provinces.

The Honorable A. G. Archibald,
Lieutenant-Governor, Fort Garry.

(54.)

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
FORT GARRY, December 6th, 1870.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch, No. 574, of the 17th ultimo, enclosing me a copy of an Order of the Governor General in Council, under date of the 16th November, on the subject of the Collector of the Customs and the Inland Revenue in this Province, and acquainting me that Mr. George B. Spencer, of Hamilton, had been appointed as a Special Commissioner for the purposes stated in the Order, and also a Collector in both Provinces, and that he would at once proceed to this place.

I have, &c.,

(Signed), ADAMS G. ARCHIBALD.

The Honorable
The Secretary of State for the Provinces.

(No. 25.)

FORT GARRY, October, 21st, 1870.

SIR,—By a recent mail I received a letter from the Honorable Mr. Tilley, Minister of Customs, on the subject of the duties collectable upon goods brought into this Province, and on replying to his private note, I informed him that I should forward you, for his information, a statement of the condition of his Department here.

Under the Council of Assiniboia, there were three Collectors of Customs :—

ROGER GOULET,
PATRICK BRELAN and
WILLIAM DEASE,

Who were all superseded on the accession of the Provisional Government, and others appointed in their place.

On enquiry I find that the loosest possible system for the collection of duties has prevailed in this Province. The goods mostly come from Canada and pass through the United States in bond. At Pembina, entries are made and invoices exhibited to the Custom House Officer of the United States there, who thereupon grants certificates, which permit the goods to pass on, and the importers produce these certificates to the Vice Consul here and get their bonds discharged on his certificates.

In the fall of the year the United States' Custom House Officer comes down here, and bringing his papers, the Collectors call upon the importers to pay duties.

Of course it is obvious that the Government is at the mercy of the importers, who can make any entries they choose, and who have probably sold their goods or many of them before the duties come to be asked for.

In the multiplicity of demands on my time for the few weeks succeeding my arrival here, this state of facts did not come to my notice. I assumed that the Custom House Officers would collect their duties as they are collected any where else, and it was only after receiving the note of the Minister of Customs and making special inquiry, that I found what was the real state of matters. It appears that no duties at all—or with very slight exceptions, were collected last year—and none at all this year.

It seems to me that there should be no time lost in sending up some person to put the Customs' and Excise Departments into proper condition. The men who have been in office here are wholly unfit and would be perfectly useless.

Meanwhile, with a view to make all the preparation for the arrival of such an Official, I have authorized a Mr. Sergeant here, to go to Pembina, and ascertain from the United States' Officer there the facts which would be necessary to be known when your Official comes up.

Enclosed you will find a copy of the instructions I have given him.

As there are some goods now *en route*, which will be here in the course of a day or two, I have directed him to require the invoices of the goods to be exhibited to me, and sworn to before the goods are permitted to land, but there are goods coming in every day by carts which may evade examination, and on the whole, I cannot but think that the sooner these matters are placed on a satisfactory footing the better.

The Officer who comes here should have a competent knowledge of the Excise Laws, as there are two distilleries and several breweries now, or presently to be—in operation in the Territory.

I have, &c.,

(Signed), ADAMS G. ARCHIBALD.

To the Honorable
The Secretary of State for the Provinces,
Ottawa.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
FORT GARRY, October 22nd, 1870.

SIR,—Referring to the interview between the Lieutenant-Governor and yourself, on the subject of the Customs' duties on goods imported into this Province, I have it in command from His Honor to inform you that the information which he wishes to obtain is—

First: An accurate statement, so far as it is possible to obtain it, of the number of packages of goods imported into the Province through Pembina, in bond in 1869, the name of the importer of each package, the contents of each, its value, and the place from which it is imported.

Secondly: The same information as regards the bonded goods imported in 1870.

Thirdly: The same information as regards United States' goods, or goods not bonded for 1869.

Fourthly: The same as regards United States' goods, or goods not bonded for 1870.

The object which the Lieutenant-Governor has in view is to ascertain far as practicable, the amount of duties payable by the different importers and the persons by whom they are payable.

In order to procure it, it may be necessary to proceed to Pembina and put yourself in communication with N. E. Nelson, Esquire, the United States' Custom House Officer at that place.

The Lieutenant-Governor is quite sure Mr. Nelson will afford you every facility, and allow you to make copies of any entries or papers which will throw light upon the subject.

You will make your report to the Lieutenant-Governor with as little delay as possible.

I have, &c.,

(Signed), GEORGE W. HILL,
Private Secretary.

To Mr. Albert Sergeant.

(553.)

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES,
OTTAWA, 9th November, 1870.

(No. 490.) SIR,—I have had the honor to receive and lay before His Excellency the Governor General your Despatch, No. 25, of the 21st ultimo, reporting, for the information of the Minister of Customs, on the state of his Department in Manitoba.

A copy of your Despatch has been sent to the Minister of Customs, for his information.

I have, &c.,

(Signed), JOSEPH HOWE,
Secretary of State for the Provinces.

The Hon. A. G. Archibald,
Lieutenant Governor, Fort Garry, Manitoba.

(554.)

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES,
OTTAWA, 9th November, 1870.

(No. 490.) SIR,—I have the honor to enclose herein, for your information, a

copy of a Despatch of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Manitoba, reporting (in compliance with your request), on the state of your Department in Manitoba.

I have, &c.,

(Signed), JOSEPH HOWE,

Secretary of State for the Provinces.

The Honorable
The Minister of Customs.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
FORT GARRY, 5th November, 1870.

SIR,—I beg to acquaint you, for the information of the Governor General, that the officer sent by me to Pembina, as mentioned in my Despatch No. 25 of the 21st ultimo, to collect information on the subject of the goods imported into the Province *via* the United States, has performed that duty, and made a report containing a statement of each package that has passed the frontier line in 1869 and 1870, and furnishing the other statistics which he was commissioned to procure at Pembina.

He reports that he met with every courtesy and assistance from the Custom House authorities of the United States at Pembina.

The documents being too voluminous to copy, unless there is a necessity for doing so, I do not transmit them to you, because, in case the Officer of the Customs comes in here to make arrangements for putting that Department in working order, they would not be at hand when it will be of importance to have them here.

I have not been able to give to these returns so much attention as I should have felt necessary, if I had to make up a proper abstract from them, but it would seem by some hasty calculations made from them that over $100,000 worth of goods have been already imported into the settlement this year from England or Canada, and by other of the returns it would seem (though I confess I do not understand it) that the domestic exports from United States *via* Pembina to the Red River settlement exceed $250,000 a year.

Enough is apparent to show that this service stands in need of being early put on a better footing.

My attention has been drawn to the question of duties payable upon goods imported into Manitoba *via* the United States from Canada, which have been manufactured in the Dominion, or which have paid duty on being imported into the Dominion, and I have been asked whether it is intended to exact four per cent. on these goods.

The 27th clause of the Manitoba Act prescribes that the Customs' duties now by law chargeable in Rupert's Land shall be continued without increase for the period of three years.

The language of the Customs' Act of Assiniboia is:—

"All goods imported into the district of Assiniboia from any part of the British "Dominion, or from any foreign country, shall be subject to a levy of four per centum *ad* "*valorem* duty."

If these acts are taken literally, of course it will be necessary to collect the four per cent. on all goods imported as well, whether they are the growth or manufacture of Canada or are imported from other parts of the Dominion, after having already paid duty.

In this case, the consumer here would be paying on goods so imported, a duty in many cases of 19 per cent instead of 4 per cent., and goods, the growth or manufacture of Canada, would be admitted in this part of the Dominion on equal terms only with those of England, whilst in other parts of the Dominion the manufacturer has his 15 or 20 per cent. of protection.

The effect, if the literal interpretation be adopted, would be, that no Canadian could compete with the English manufacturer; of course, this is comparatively of little import-

ance to the people here, they will import from abroad in bond if they can do so advantageously—but it is a matter in which the people of old Canada have much concern.

I have, &c.,

(Signed), ADAMS G. ARCHIBALD.

To the Secretary of State for the Provinces.

(597.)

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES,
OTTAWA, 28th November, 1870.

(No. 490.) Sir,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch of the 5th instant, with reference to your despatch of the 21st ultimo, the result of the mission of the officer sent by you to Pembina to collect information on the subject of the goods imported into the Province of Manitoba *via* the United States.

In reply I have to acquaint you that I have caused a copy of your Despatch to be communicated to the Honorable the Minister of Customs for his information.

I have, &c.,

(Signed), JOSEPH HOWE,
Secretary of State for the Provinces.

The Hon. A. G. Archibald,
Lieutenant-Governor, Fort Garry.

(598.)

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES,
OTTAWA, 28th November, 1870.

(No. 490.) Sir,—Adverting to my letter of the 8th instant, I have the honor to transmit to you herewith, for your information, a copy of a Despatch from His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Manitoba, reporting the result of the mission of the officer sent by him to Pembina to collect information on the subject of the goods imported into that Province *via* the United States.

I have, &c.,

(Signed), JOSEPH HOWE,
Secretary of State for the Provinces.

The Honorable
The Minister of Customs.

OTTAWA, 15th December, 1870.

(No. 1.) Sir,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 28th ultimo, transmitting to me a copy of a Despatch from His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba, reporting the result of the mission of the officer sent by him to Pembina to collect information on the subject of the goods imported into that Province *via* the United States, and it is with satisfaction I learn that the officer referred to met with every courtesy and assistance from the Custom House authorities of the United States at Pembina, for which I would tender my thanks to the officers concerned.

There is reason to believe, from the information communicated to the Lieutenant-Governor, and referred to in his Despatch, that the import trade at Manitoba, as shown by the export entries at the American Custom House at Pembina, is of no considerable amount, goods to the amount of over $100,000 in value appearing to have been imported into the settlement this year from England or Canada, whilst the domestic exports from the United States at the same point are represented to exceed $250,000 a year.

I therefore concur in the expediency of putting the Customs' service in that quarter on a better footing than it has hitherto been; and anticipating upon the views of the

Lieutenant-Governor on that subject, I had already obtained the sanction of the Dominion Government to the appointment of a Collector at Pembina, and of such other officers as may be found necessary to carry out the Customs' laws on the Manitoba Frontier, as I had the honor of intimating to the Lieutenant-Governor when informing him of the appointment of Mr. Spencer as Collector of Customs, with certain additional powers and instructions to act as Commissioner for special purposes in connection with the organization of the Customs' service in that quarter.

I have communicated the Despatch of Governor Archibald, as well as the draft of this reply, to the Minister of Inland Revenue, who requested me to say that he concurs in the tenor of this, as regards exciseable goods, and had already appointed Mr. Spencer as Collector of Inland Revenue in Manitoba and the North West Territories, and requested him to confer with the Lieutenant-Governor as to the steps to be taken to enforce the Inland Revenue Laws of Canada, which the 29th section of the Manitoba Act empowers the Government of Canada to give effect to in that province, but with regard to which there is a practical difficulty as to some articles, as, for instance, spirits, on which the Manitoba tariff imposes a duty of 1*s.* per gallon, while the excise duty of the Dominion is 63 cents.

Before giving you the views of myself and the Minister of Inland Revenue on the subject of the duties of Customs and Excise respectively, I would ask you to remind Governor Archibald that the 27th section of the Manitoba Act and the Local Customs' Act of Assiniboia are controlled by the 121st and 123rd sections of the Union Act, which, by the 2nd section of the Act to establish the Province of Manitoba, is made applicable to that Province. Under the combined operation of these several Acts we have come to the conclusion, hereafter indicated, and numbered consecutively as follows, viz.:—

1. Goods that have already paid duty in any one of those provinces upon their importation into the Dominion, or which are free under the Dominion Tariff, are entitled to free entry in Manitoba, whether directly brought there within Canadian Territory, or passing in transit through the United States to Manitoba as their destination—in the latter case, however, the dutiable goods should be accompanied by a certificate from the proper officer that they have been duly customed and have paid duty, and subject to such further regulations as may be considered necessary to secure their identity upon reaching the Manitoba Frontier.

2. Goods, the growth, produce, or manufacture of Canada, not subject by law to any excise duty, should be admitted free when accompanied by a certificate of their being of such *bona fide* growth, produce, or manufacture.

3. Goods, the manufacture of Canada, subject under the law to an excise duty, when going into consumption, if they be forwarded either directly or *via* the United States, in transit for Manitoba, after such excise duty shall have been paid, should be admitted free in Manitoba, when accompanied by the certificate of the Collector of Excise that such duties have been paid, and the identity of the goods established under any regulations established for that purpose.

4. If such goods, exciseable in Canada, are exported to the United States, they should, on their importation at Manitoba, be treated as foreign goods, and be subject to the Manitoba Tariff on such goods, without reference to their liability to the duties of excise to which they would be subject if they had gone into consumption in those parts of Canada without the boundaries of the Province of Manitoba.

5. I am requested to add that the Minister of Inland Revenue is desirous that Governor Archibald should confer with Mr. Spencer, in order that he may be advised what course it is desirable to take with regard to declaring any, and what portion of the Excise Laws of Canada in force in Manitoba during the exceptional period of three years, in which the existing tariff of customs duties is continued in force in that province.

I have, &c.,

(Signed), S. L. TILLEY.

To the Honorable Joseph Howe,
Secretary of State for the Provinces,
Ottawa.

(648.)

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES,
OTTAWA, 17th December, 1870.

No. 400.
15th Dec., 1870.

Sir,—Adverting to your Despatch, not numbered, of the 5th ultimo, reporting on the subject of the goods imported into the Province of Manitoba *via* the United States, I have the honor to enclose herein, for your information, &c., a copy of a letter from the Minister of Customs in reference to that Despatch.

I am to invite your special attention to the 5th and 6th paragraphs of that letter.

I have, &c.,
(Signed), JOSEPH HOWE,
Secretary of State for the Provinces.

The Honorable Adams G. Archibald,
Lieutenant-Governor, Fort Garry, Manitoba.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES,
OTTAWA, 19th December, 1870.

Sir,—I have the honor to inform you that I have forwarded to the Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba a copy of your letter of the 15th instant, in reference to various matters connected with the duties of customs and excise in that Province.

The attention of the Lieutenant-Governor has been called to the concluding paragraph of your letter.

I have, &c.,
(Signed), JOSEPH HOWE,
Secretary of State for the Provinces.

The Honorable
The Minister of Customs.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
FORT GARRY, 3rd January, 1871.

No. 83.

Sir,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch No. 648, under date of the 17th ult., covering a copy of a letter from the Minister of Customs, referring to the subject of a Despatch from me under date of the 5th November, on the subject of goods imported into the Province.

I have to add that I have sent for, and had a conference with Mr. Spencer on the subject of the letter, and have also furnished him with a copy.

The paragraphs to which you call special notice, shall be attended to at an early day.

I have, &c.,
(Signed), ADAMS G. ARCHIBALD.

The Honorable
The Secretary of State for the Provinces,
Ottawa.

6.—DEATHS OF SCOTT, GOULET AND TURNER.

(No. 18.)

FORT GARRY, 8th October, 1870.

SIR,—I beg to enclose you copy of petitions from five parishes, and signed by 580

persons, recently presented to me on the subject of prosecutions against the rebels, Scott's remains, and other matters connected with the troubles here.

The answer explains the views of my Government on the subject.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed), A. G. ARCHIBALD.

The Honorable
The Secretary of State for the Provinces, &c., &c., &c.

To the Honorable A. G. Archibald, Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Manitoba, and of the North West Territory.

The petition of the undersigned inhabitants of said Province humbly sheweth:

Whereas, it is well known to Your Excellency, that a certain portion of the inhabitants of this colony have for some months past been in a state of insurrection.

And whereas certain men have unlawfully usurped and taken upon themselves the functions of Government, and under the pretence of the exercising of Governmental authority have committed many unlawful deeds, which need not be here named and specified, and, besides, have inflicted on the colony generally great trouble and loss; and

Whereas, in particular, Mr. Thomas Scott, a loyal British subject, was foully murdered by the said insurrectionists, and christian burial refused by them for his body, and it is also unknown how the remains of the murdered man have been disposed of; and

Whereas, also, your petitioners have reason to fear that the leaders of said insurrection may escape without being brought to trial, and that the consequences of such a failure of justice will be disastrous to the peace and well-being of the Province;

Now, therefore, Your petitioners do most earnestly pray Your Excellency to cause all fit measures to be taken for the arrest and trial of said parties, and that they be dealt with according to law; and also that by this means a full investigation into all the facts of said insurrection may be made, so that the said instigators (if any such there be), as well as the open actors, may be brought to light and justice, and, in particular, that the body of the lamented Mr. Thomas Scott may be presented and delivered to his sorrowing friends for christian burial.

And Your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray, &c., &c.

To the Gentlemen resident in the Parishes of St. Andrew, St. Peter, St. James, Kildonan and Headingly, and in the Town of Winnipeg, who, on the 28th September, instant, presented petitions to the Lieutenant-Governor on the subject of the troubles of last winter in this Province, and indicating their wishes in reference to certain matters arising out of these troubles:

GENTLEMEN,—I have it in command to say, in reply to your petition, that the Government are most anxious to discharge the functions they have assumed, in such a way as to entitle them to the confidence of the whole community.

In entering upon the responsibilities of office, they felt that the troubles and disorders of the last winter, which had created so much of bitterness and animosity between different sections of the people, made the task they had before them one of much difficulty, one in which they could hope to succeed only by co-operation and forbearance on the part of the people themselves.

The Government consider it their primary and principal duty to preserve peace and order, to give security to life, liberty and property.

Their first act, therefore, was to attempt to give vigor to the civil authority by the organization of a police force.

The soldiers who are here were never intended to act as policemen. They could not be employed in that capacity. No free country asks or suffers soldiers to perform police duties. When the civil authorities are resisted, then the soldiers may be called in to aid, but it is only on such emergencies they can be used.

With a view, therefore, to organize a police force an appeal was made to the country. The young men of the Province were asked to come forward and enroll themselves. They were offered a rate of wages higher than is given in any of the older Provinces, and the Government had hopes that their appeal would be responded to readily; and yet, in point of fact, not a man in any one of the parishes from which the petitions have come, not a man of those who have signed the petitions has offered himself in terms of the appeal to take his share in the indispensable work of protecting the public peace. And yet, without some such force, it is absolutely impossible to carry on civil Government in the country, or provide for the emergencies of the present, much less enter into and carry on with vigor and impartiality the enquiries to which you refer in reference to the past.

The gentlemen who have signed these petitions, many of whom are among the leading and most intelligent men of the Province, will not condemn the Government, they are too just to condemn it for not doing what could be done only by the aid which they themselves withhold.

Disappointed in their hopes of raising this force from among the people themselves, the Government have been driven to seek it elsewhere. It would have been easy to bring in policemen from abroad, but the Canadian Government supposed that the people of this country were jealous of interference from abroad, and would prefer to be governed by the materials they possess themselves. They may have erred, but only because they were unwilling to wound the sensitiveness of the people of this country, only because they were anxious to consult, what they supposed to be, the wishes of this people.

It is now too late to seek aid from other parts of Canada, and all that remained to the Government to do was to make application to the military authorities here, to ascertain if a number of men could be detached from military duties and organized into a police force.

They have made that application, and have been met by the gentlemen in command of the troops in the best spirit; and the Government hope at an early day to be able to establish a force sufficient to guarantee the peace of the community against attacks from whatever quarter they may arise.

In reference to your application touching the remains of the deceased Scott, the Government consider that the right to dispose of these remains, and take the direction of their sepulture, belongs strictly to the relatives and family friends of the deceased. Still, the Government consider the request of so large and so respectable a body of men, as those who have signed the petitions, entitled to great weight; and if the petitioners choose to assume the responsibility of disinterring the remains of the deceased, without authority from his relatives, the Government will not interfere.

I have it, therefore, in command to say, that no obstacle will be placed in the way of a committee of your number making, in any place within the control of the Government, search for the remains, with a view to their being buried according to the rights and ceremonials of the church to which the deceased may have belonged.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed), A. Boyd,

Provincial Secretary.

(No. 515.)

Office of the Secretary of State for the Provinces,

Ottawa, 27th October, 1870.

Sir,—I have had the honor to receive and lay before his Excellency the Governor

No t General, your Despatch, No. 18, of the 8th instant, covering a copy of a petition from the parishes of St. Andrew, St. Peter, St. James, Kildonan and Headingly, and he town of Winnipeg, on the subject of prosecutions against the parties engaged in the recent insurrection, the remains of Scott, and other matters connected with the late troubles, together with a printed copy of the reply given by your Government to the said petition.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed), JOSEPH HOWE,

Secretary of State for the Provinces.

The Honorable A. G. Archibald,
Lieutenant-Governor, Fort Garry, Manitoba.

(No. 516.)

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES,
OTTAWA, 27th October, 1870.

8th October, 1870.

No. 460

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit to you, herewith, for the information of His Excellency the Governor General a copy of a Despatch from His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba, covering a copy of a petition from five parishes in that Province, on the subject of the prosecution of the parties implicated in the recent insurrection there, and on other matters, together with a copy of his reply thereto.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed), JOSEPH HOWE,

Secretary of State for the Provinces.

F. Turville, Esq.,
Governor's Secretary, &c., &c., &c.

(No. 6.)

FORT GARRY, September 21st, 1870.

SIR,—In my Despatch of the 17th instant, I mentioned the circumstances connected (No. 4.) with the drowning of Goulet. The inquiry is still pending, and will probably be determined to day. The excitement which followed that act was very considerable, but I believe it is now beginning to subside.

I regret to find that there is still much disposition to turbulence in a part of the population who were in arms lately. They are collected in considerable numbers at St. Joseph, across the United States' Frontier, and threaten incursions into the settlement.

I had, a few days ago, a large deputation from Portage La Prairie, which is situated about 60 miles to the west of this place, and at about the same distance as this from the American Border, who brought a petition signed very numerously praying that a body of men should be sent up for their protection.

They were afraid of incursions from these people at St. Joseph, which lies some twenty miles west of Pembina, and is so situated, that a raid could be made directly across the Prairie and injury done, without the people of this neighborhood knowing anything about it.

The Portage people say too that their settlement is on the way to the Plains, and that they are alarmed by the number of French half-breeds who come and encamp in their neighborhood, also that they fear danger from collision between the Sioux and other Indian tribes.

I promised to make careful enquiries, and if assured there was real danger, I would ask for a Company to be sent them.

I have accordingly set on foot private enquiries to ascertain how far these fears are well founded.

Meanwhile, there is reason to fear some trouble between this and Pembina. I have learned, upon unquestionable authority, that on Saturday night last about ten o'clock, a body of armed men, amounting to forty or thereabouts, held a meeting on the side of the Highway at "La Rivière Sale." What the object was I have not been able to ascertain, but part of the people came from White House Plains, about sixteen miles from this spot, —part from Pembina; and I have reason to believe there were among them L'Epine, and some others of the late Provisional Government.

At the same time I learn from persons who came down yesterday in the Company's steamer *International* that threats were freely used as they passed Pembina, that attacks would be made on flat boats descending the River, and the captain of the boat, an American, assures me he thinks there is some danger.

Under these circumstances, it seems to me that a small force ought to be sent to the neighborhood of the boundary line, to aid in preserving the place, and I have requested Col. Jarvis to detach and send up a Company for that service.

He has undertaken to do so, and they will go up to day in the steamer *International*, and I have made arrangements to be kept informed of how matters go on there.

I write in great haste, as I am delaying the steamer until this letter is finished.

I enclose copy of Mr. Ackland's affidavit, which will explain itself.

I have &c.,

(Signed), ADAMS G. ARCHIBALD.

The Honorable
The Secretary of State for the Provinces,
Ottawa.

(510.)

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES.

OTTAWA, 25th October, 1870.

SIR,—I have had the honor to receive and lay before His Excellency the Governor General your Despatch, No. 6. of the 21st ultimo, reporting among other things that in compliance with a numerously signed petition from the inhabitants of Portage La Prairie, you had requested Col. Jarvis to detach a Company to that place to aid in keeping the peace, and that Col. Jarvis had undertaken to do so.

I have &c.,

(Signed), JOSEPH HOWE,
Secretary of State for the Provinces.

The Honorable A. G. Archibald,
Lieutenant-Governor, Fort Garry, Manitoba.

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(568)

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES,

14th November, 1870.

SIR,—In your Despatch, No. 6, of the 21st September last, you mentioned that an enquiry was going on into the circumstances connected with death of Elzear Goulet, and (No. 435.) ar. that the enquiry would probably be shortly terminated

As I have not, up to the present, received any further report from you on the case, I am inclined to fear that your Despatch upon the subject may have miscarried.

His Excellency the Governor General is very anxious to be put in possession of a full report upon this case, as the Colonial Secretary is enquiring about it.

I have &c.,

(Signed), JOSEPH HOWE,

Secretary of State for the Provinces.

The Honorable A. G. Archibald,
Lieutenant-Governor, Fort Garry, Manitoba.

(No. 60.)

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
FORT GARRY, September 7th, 1870.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch, No. 568, under date of the 14th ult. referring to my Despatch No. 6 of the 21st of September, on the subject of the death of Elzear Goulet, and asking me to report the result of the inquiry which I had directed to be made into the circumstances of his death.

I have already informed you that I placed the prosecution in the hands of a Mr. McConville, a Montreal lawyer.

That gentleman's perfect acquaintance with French as well as the English language, enabled him to prosecute the enquiry with advantages which would not have been open to a person familiar only with one language.

The investigation was protracted many days. At the close of the examination Mr. McConville made me a report of the circumstances dated the 27th September, of which I enclose you a copy.

Mr. McConville's suggestion that the Magistrates should issue warrants in blank, the names to be filled in when the parties were pointed out to the Constables, did not seem to me to be a justifiable or proper course of proceedings, and when Judge Johnson came up here, I had the papers handed to him to examine and report upon.

He informed me that he felt the evidence not sufficiently strong to authorize him to say that the Justices ought to issue their warrants, and to day he has made me a formal report to that effect, of which I have now to enclose you a copy.

I have &c.,

(Signed), A. G. ARCHIBALD.

The Honorable
The Secretary of State for the Provinces,
Ottawa.

To His Excellency
The Lieutenant-Governor for the Province of Manitoba.

WINNIPEG, 27th September, 1870.

SIR,—With respect to the investigation of the circumstances connected with the death of Elzear Goulet, before Messrs. Robert McBeth and Solomon Hamelin, Esquires, Justices of the Peace, I have the honor to say that twenty subpœnas were issued and served upon different parties, who had been reported to me as being able to give some information on the subject.

I requested that all the persons called should be examined under oath.

Two informations and eleven depositions were taken in writing and seven persons were examined verbally, the latter course being adopted to save time and expenses, when the testimony could throw no light or be of no importance in the inquiry of facts and truth through the sad affair. I must state to Your Excellency that on the first days I met with some difficulty in the fulfilment of my duties, and, acting with as much caution and

discretion as I could command, I have nevertheless succeeded in carrying through the investigation peaceably.

Some persons, as I have since understood, were under the belief that this was an inquiry held secretly for the purpose of finding guilty parties, without any consideration of impartiality or justice; hence the diffidence shown towards us.

Proper interpreters could not easily be found, and some time was lost in several instances, in trying to procure them for the Magistrates (one of the latter understanding only the French language, and the other preferring the use of the English language)—I took upon myself to translate, when witnesses understood both languages, asking them in French whether that which I read in French was their testimony under oath, and asking them in English whether that which I read in English was their testimony under oath. Mr. McBeth understands tolerably well the French language, and was satisfied with the translation so given.

Some diffident persons seemed to show suspicions when I was obliged to take the notes of testimony in writing for the Magistrates, and I must say that notwithstanding the efforts of the latter, they could not secure a clerk for such purpose. One, after writing one-half day, did not return, and could not be found. Another, after writing two days, would not continue, and refused to give his services to the Magistrates.

From then, I decided that no such obstacle or other impediment, thrown either purposely or involuntarily in our way, would stop me, and I intimated to Mr. Hamelin, one of the Justices of the Peace, that I would proceed and do all I could do, and I took care that the witnesses and the Magistrates did know exactly what was being written on paper.

After having called out the persons, whose names I had on a list given to me, and hearing of no other who might inform us on the subject, I moved that the Magistrates should appoint a day and a place, where being quiet and undisturbed, we could read over all the depositions and informations. They agreed to meet on Saturday last in the rooms of the Government of Manitoba, in the house formerly known as the establishment of the "New Nation." On such day, and at such place, after having met the two Magistrates, I proceeded to explain to them what, in the eyes of the law, constituted a felony, a murder, manslaughter and homicide, in different degrees, &c. I also did show to them the law concerning persons who may incite, entice, induce, engage, or procure others to commit crimes, or do wrongs; and all the testimony of witnesses previously adduced before them having been read and examined carefully, I asked that warrants of arrest be issued against three parties—that is to say, against two for having feloniously caused the death of the deceased, and another warrant against a third party as having incited others, &c.

Considering that my duty had so far been performed, I left the Magistrates to consult together, and said that they in their own conscience should decide upon what they should do. In the afternoon of the same day, they told me that they did not altogether agree. One was willing to grant warrants against the person who had incited, &c., as also against a soldier, who had pursued the deceased (such parties being known), and he was willing to grant a warrant against another party, as being the foremost in the pursuit (his only objection to this last course, being that the name of such party was not sufficiently known to him). The other Magistrate stated that he could not grant warrants against the soldier, or against the person looked upon as having incited, &c.; but that he was ready to grant one against the party, who had been foremost in the pursuit and chase of the deceased.

I will immediately state to Your Excellency that the party mentioned, as the foremost in the pursuit, and the most guilty, I have no doubt, according to the testimony, it would appear, is a civilian who came from Upper Canada some time ago.

The Magistrates being of opinion that they could arrest this man, I gave them a draft of warrant of arrest, and shortly afterwards, I was given by them to understand that they had spoken to constables, and to the witnesses who could point out and identify the accused party, and that they, the Magistrates, had given proper instructions to secure the ends of justice.

I would, before ending this Report, most respectfully beg to say, that in consequence

of the difficulties with which we meet in the first days of the inquiy, in order to avoid disagreeable and useless discussions, which might have given rise to bad feelings, or might have led to mischief of any kind, some witnesses were allowed to speak otherwise than what may be considered as strictly to the point; but as may be seen by copies of the whole testimony, they were quietly afterwards recalled to the facts, which it was the interest of the Crown to know and discover.

Respectfully submitting the foregoing Report.

I have, &c.,

(Signed), H. J. G. McConville.

(658.)

Office of the Secretary of State for the Provinces,
Ottawa, 27th December, 1870.

No. 551.
27th Sept., 1870.
7th Dec., 1870.

Sir,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch, No. 60, of the 7th instant, referring to your Despatch, No. 6, of the 21st September, on the subject of the death of Elzear Goulet, and covering the reports of Mr. McConville, and of Judge Johnson on the case.

I have, &c.,

(Signed), Joseph Howe,
Secretary of State for the Provinces.

The Honorable Adams G. Archibald,
Lieutenant-Governor, Fort Garry, Manitoba.

(659.)

Office of the Secretary o. State for the Provinces,
Ottawa, 27th December, 1870.

No. 551.
No. 60, 7th Dec., 1870.

Sir,—Referring to my letter of the 25th October, covering copies of two Despatches from the Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba, referring, among other things, to the death of one Elzear Goulet, I have the honor to enclose, herein, for the information of His Excellency, the Governor General, copy of a Despatch received this day from the Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba, with copies of the two enclosures therein referred to, namely. the Reports of Mr. McConville, and Judge Johnson on the circumstances connected with Goulet's death.

I have, &c.,

(Signed), Joseph Howe,
Secretary of State for the Provinces.

F. Turville, Esq.,
Governor's Secretary.

Office of the Secretary of State for the Provinces,
Ottawa, 31st December, 1870.

The Secretary of State for the Provinces lays before the Privy Council Despatches from the Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba, dated Fort Garry, the 6th and 7th of December, reporting the nature and results of the enquiries made into the deaths of Elzear

Goulet and James Tanner respectively; and the Secretary recommends that those Despatches, with the minutes of evidence enclosed, be referred to the Minister of Justice.

(Signed), JOSEPH HOWE.

(No. 57.)

FORT GARRY, 6th December, 1870.

SIR,—I beg to enclose you copy of the Minutes of evidence taken by Dr. Bird, the Coroner, in reference to the death of a person named Tanner, who was thrown from his waggon, on the evening of Wednesday last, and killed instantaneously, under circumstances which required strict investigation. Intelligence of this unfortunate event reached here on Friday. Immediately despatched the Coroner to hold an inquest on the body, and inquire into the facts, and it appears by the verdict of the Jury, that the death is traceable to the mischievous act of two persons, who wantonly frightened the horse of the deceased, so as to make him run away, and throw the deceased out of the waggon in which he was riding; but the witness being unable to identify the guilty party, the Jury, of course, could go no further than find a verdict against two persons unknown to them. The father of the deceased was, when a boy, stolen by Indians from the house of his father, a Baptist minster residing in the United States, and was brought up among the Indians, marrying a woman of the tribe, by whom he had the deceased, who was born at the Indian settlement below Lower Fort Garry, where there has long been a Protestant mission.

I learn that the deceased has been alternately a Catholic, a Methodist, a Presbyterian and a Baptist, preserving, with great vacillation in his religious belief, the character of an upright man, and a good member of society. He was one of the best speakers of the Cree language in the Territory.

The truth as to who are the guilty parties will soon leak out. There are persons already on the track to discover it, and so soon as the evidence warrants, I shall take care that they are arrested, and held for trial.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed), ADAMS G. ARCHIBALD.

The Honorable
The Secretary of State for the Provinces,
Ottawa.

Copy of Evidence at a Coroner's Inquest on the body of James Tanner, December 2nd, 1870, at Poplar Point, Manitoba.

David McKenzie, sworn.—Knew the deceased, James Tanner, and was at a meeting with him on Wednesday evening last, November 30th, and we left about 10 P.M. I was the last to leave the School House in which the meeting was held, and just after leaving met the deceased, Tanner. He asked me if I had seen Poitier, and I said yes, and I went on ahead to the church yard, and told Poitier that Tanner wished to see him. Tanner then came up, and he and John Tait and I got into a waggon, John Tait driving. I sat in the middle and Tanner at the back. The box was off the waggon, and a board was laid on in its place and tied. We drove off, followed by Poitier on horse back, till at the lower end of Taylor's field, at the corner of the fence, the horse took a start and ran away. After about a hundred yards, I felt Tanner giving way behind my back, and turned round and saw he was out; he called out, and the horse was going so fast I saw no more at that time. Soon after, one rein broke, and Tait fell out, but I remained in and stopped the horse by turning him round and round till Poitier came and stopped him. Got back to Tanner about a quarter of an hour after he fell out, and he was then dead. The horse was going quite steady till he got to the corner of the fence where he got the fright. Tanner sat facing the wheel.

John Tait, sworn.—Was at the meeting with the deceased and McKenzie, and on leaving went direct to the waggon and waited till the deceased and McKenzie came to me. We then drove off. I was driver. Poitier came after us on horseback. We were going pretty free till we came to the lower end of Taylor's Park. I noticed the horse took a start, and on looking I saw something thrown from the corner of the fence, and the horse ran away and bolted off the road, and I could not stop him. I did not know where the deceased fell out. McKenzie found Tanner on the road after we got stopped, and called me. What was thrown at the horse made him run away. He never ran away before, except once from a train of dogs. Went up to look at the corner where the horse took fright next morning with McKenzie, and found some pea straw in a roll about two feet long at the place or near it. Leaves of peas were also at the corner of the fence, and tracks of two persons, one with boots, the other with moccasins. There was some snow, and searching the house were the same tracks going and returning along the fence, not on the road. At one place where they had been sitting, were the marks of knees, &c., and I saw some limestone. The same boot marks were there as at the corner. Saw the same marks at George Gunn's yard. Went and looked there, as I heard some people had been pelted with snow from that yard. Saw the same boot marks there as at the other places. David McKenzie and Matthew Cook went to see where the peas came from, and told me they saw where they had been pulled out from James Taylor's yard.

David McKenzie, recalled.—Went with Matthew Cook on Thursday morning to see if we could find where the peas came from. We went along the fence, found the bundle of peas, and we said "That is what started the horse;" we thought we would find some at the corner, and we found leaves of peas there, and traced them all the way to James Taylor's yard. There was a stack of peas there, and we saw where they had been pulled out fresh. It was shortly before sunrise that we went. There was no snow, and we could see no tracks. Saw boot marks inside the corner of the fence where the horse started, and also going in the direction of the houses. Know them to be the same, as I measured them carefully. Fancied by the marks that the persons had been running in the direction of the houses. By the marks of the feet, and the peas, should judge the persons had been there on the evening the horse ran away. Saw the boot marks again in George Gunn's yard; went there, as I had heard that Mr. Cunningham, of Headingly, and others, had been pelted from that yard. Opposite the corner of the fence where the horse started, found a stick which appeared to have been thrown, as it had splintered on the ground; it was about three feet long, and looked as if it had been splintered off a fencing stick recently: found one also, not so large, in the corner of the fence.

Joseph Poitier, sworn.—Was at the meeting with the deceased, and followed the waggon on the return about twenty feet behind, on horseback. The horse went quietly till he came to the corner of Taylor's fence, Saw something thrown up towards the horse in the waggon; witness' horse started and almost threw him off, and the horse in the waggon started off at the same time, full race, and witness was left some distance behind. When the object was thrown at the horse in the waggon, witness looked and saw two persons at the corner, and hurried his mare towards them, and called out, "you rascals;" tried to follow them, but the mare was afraid of them, and they ran down along the fence towards the house of James Taylor, senior. One was taller than the other, with lightish trowsers, and had on a light coat; the smaller of the two ran close to the fence and I did not see him plainly, but the head of the taller was above the fence. Thinks they were men, not boys. Did not know till he came up to the waggon that Tanner had fallen out. Saw some person lying on the road, but thought it was some other person to frighten his horse, and so sheered on one side to keep out of the way, but on returning, after the waggon was stopped, found it was the deceased, Tanner. Could not see what it was that was thrown at the horse, but is sure and certain that that was what set him off.

Dr. James Lynch, sworn.—Was called to see a man who was supposed to be killed by being thrown out of a waggon, and was told, also, that the man was the deceased, Mr. Tanner. I was in Mr. Taylor's house, and saw the deceased, I suppose, half an hour after the accident, found lengthwise in the road, with his feet in the direction the horse

was said to have been going when he was thrown out. He was quite dead. I had him carried to the nearest house, and opened a vein, but to no purpose. Examined the body, found a fracture of the skull transversely across the back of the head, about two inches in length, with severe scalp wound, and the loosening of all the scalp anterior to the fracture, giving the idea that the man had been dragged on the top of his head: no other marks of violence were discovered. The scalp wound and fracture were sufficient to cause death almost instantaneously.

Verdict.—The deceased, James Tanner, died from a fracture of the skull, caused by his being thrown out of a waggon, while the horse in the said waggon was running away, and that the said horse was caused so to run away, wilfully and maliciously, by two persons unknown to this Jury, thereby causing the death of this said James Tanner.

(Signed),

DAVID TAIT, Foreman.	CHARLES BIRD.
JAMES BRUCE.	WILLIAM SANDERSON.
MATTHEW COOK.	JAMES MCNAB.
JAMES COOK.	JOHN MCNAB, JR.
JAMES SLATER.	BENJAMIN BRUCE.
JOHN MCNAB.	GARVIN BRUCE.

Signed at Poplar Point, in the Province of Manitoba, this second day of December, 1870.

(Signed), CURTIS J. BIRD,
Coroner.

(No. 660.)

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES,
OTTAWA, 27th December, 1870.

No. 550.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch, No. 57, of the 6th instant, covering a copy of the Minutes of Evidence taken by the Coroner, Dr. Bird, in reference to the death of a person named Tanner, who was thrown from his waggon on the evening of the 30th November, and killed instantaneously under circumstances which appeared to you to call for a strict investigation.

Your Despatch and its enclosure will be submitted for the early consideration of His Excellency the Governor General.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obdient servant,
(Signed), JOSEPH HOWE,
Secretary of State.

The Honorable A. G. Archibald,
Lieutenant-Governor, Fort Garry, Manitoba.

(No. 7.)

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES,
OTTAWA, 7th January, 1871.

No. 550.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit to you, herewith, for the information of His Excellency the Governor General, a copy of a Despatch from the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Manitoba, covering a copy of the Minutes of Evidence taken at a

Coroner's Inquest, held at Poplar Point on the 2nd ultimo, on the body of one James Tanner.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obdient servant,
(Signed), JOSEPH HOWE,
Secretary of State.

F. Turville, Esq.,
Governor's Secretary, &c., &c.

7.—SMALL-POX IN THE SASKATCHEWAN VALLEY.

(No. 20.)

FORT GARRY, October 13th, 1870.

SIR,—On the 9th September, I received from Donald A. Smith, Esq., a letter pressing upon me the importance of despatching some troops to the forts in the Valley of the Saskatchewan, to assist in the repression of the disorders which have sprung up in that region during the last two years.

I enclose you, herein, a copy of that communication.

Since then I have had many representations made to me from other quarters to the same effect.

Recently, I have had brought to my notice the frightful ravages which the small-pox is making in that quarter; and among other sources of information, a letter from Chief Factor T. Christie to Donald A. Smith, dated at Fort Carlton, the 6th September, 1870, of which I enclose you a copy, has been handed to me, containing very sad and painful accounts of the behavior of the Indians, in respect to the disease, and incidentally confirming the previous statements of Mr. Smith as regards the disorderly conduct of the Indians.

At the time when the communication of Mr. Smith reached me, I was too much engrossed in the work immediately succeeding my arrival here to be able to give it attention, and since then, feeling that it was too late to send forces to the spot this year, even if the sanction of the Governor General were obtained, I did not see that anything remained for me to do, but to bring the matter to your notice to be submitted to His Excellency for such action as he might think fit.

Just as I was about writing you on the subject, Mr. Butler, of the 69th Regiment, arrived at the settlement. He had been employed by Col. Wolseley to proceed to Red River *via* Pembina, in advance of the troops, and obtain information which Col. Wolseley deemed it important to possess. He executed that commission with ability and address, and was also found very useful in a subsequent mission to the neighborhood of Pembina, which he undertook at my request after Col. Wolseley's departure.

It occurred to me, on Mr. Butler's return, that it would enable the Government of Canada to approach with more satisfaction the great questions opening up in connection with the West, if Mr. Butler were sent to the Saskatchewan to ascertain how far the statements made in reference to the necessity of troops there are correct, and also accurately to ascertain the facts connected with the matters necessary to be known, to enable the Government to deal intelligently with the West. I have, accordingly, engaged him to undertake the mission, and have given him a letter of instructions, of which I send you a copy.

The Board of Health had hopes of being able to obtain the services of a medical man to go to the Saskatchewan with a view to being employed in arresting the progress of the small-pox, but they have been unable to procure the services of any civilian, and Col. Casault declines to allow a gentleman of the Ontario Battalion, a Captain McDonald, who

is a medical man, and ready to go to be detached for that service. This will explain that part of the instructions to Mr. Butler, which touches the question of the small-pox.

I should have preferred waiting, till I could hear from the Governor General, before engaging Mr. Butler's services, but he was about to join his regiment in the West Indies, if not engaged; and if he undertook the mission, it was of primary importance that he should set off, so as to reach some of the lower posts on the Saskatchewan before snow falls.

Under these circumstances, I had to assume the responsibility of acting, and trust my action will meet the approval of the Government.

It will be necessary to communicate with the military authorities to obtain an extension of Mr. Butler's leave of absence, which will be done, I presume, by the Government.

I have, &c.,

(Signed), ADAMS G. ARCHIBALD.

The Honorable
The Secretary of State for the Provinces,
Ottawa.

FORT GARRY, HUDSON BAY HOUSE,
RED RIVER, 9th September, 1870.

SIR,—I beg leave to bring under your notice some matters connected with the District of Saskatchewan.

For several years past, outrages have been of frequent occurrence there, with which the authorities have been powerless effectually to deal; and such are at present the latent elements of disorder, that it is impossible to predict how long a general outburst may be delayed, similar possibly, in many respects, to that of recent occurrence in this place.

So long ago as Christmas, 1866, a brutal murder took place, in which case a servant connected with a free-trading party, named George Daniel, had his head cleft in twain with a large cast steel axe by another member of the same expedition, named George Robertson. The affair took place in consequence of a drunken orgie, the materials for which had been violently obtained from Mr. Kenneth MacDonald, acting for Mr. Alfred Boyd, the leader of the party, and formed part of his stock in trade. This may be taken as a specimen of scenes to which the liquor trade gives rise. Even where they fail to end in tragedies so serious to individuals as the above, their effects are demoralizing in the extreme. The traffic is striking at the root of all subordination in our service, and most seriously damaging our trade. The Company has, by a formal resolution of last Fur Trade Councils, forbidden the sale of intoxicating liquor to Indians in any District. They had previously used it only in those districts in which serious opposition existed, and issued it under certain restrictions which, however, were far from being invariably sufficient to prevent lamentable irregularities.

It is hoped that now that this importation of the article for traffic in the Indian country has entirely ceased, Government will support them by preventing their opponents from introducing an unregulated unrestricted sale.

It has been the habit of liquor dealers in this colony to send a boat load, consisting entirely of alcohol, from time to time into the interior.

These traders have gone to Norway House and to the Grand Rapid on the River Saskatchewan, at times when the usual concourse of our people to these central spots takes place. Encamping in the neighborhood of our Posts, these men sell their wares to our servants and tripmen for anything they have to offer in exchange, receiving alike the furs stolen from our packs, and the wearing apparel of their customers.

While their liquor holds out, the scenes of riot which prevail are perfectly abominable, and unmanageable by any force at our command. The various brigades of boats passing to and from the interior are now almost invariably detained for many days by drunkenness

at the Grand Rapid. In the summer of 1869, the mutinies, consequent on such detentions, deprived us of the entire crews of two boats, which had to be left behind upon their routes; and, during the present summer, a general meeting took place in one of our most important brigades, after which, only two boats out of six could be manned to the necessary extent to enable them to complete their journey.

With regard to disturbances of another character, the encounters between the Assiniboine, Blackfeet and Cree Indians are annually becoming more perplexing to the Company's people. There is a settlement of French half-breeds at a place named St. Albert, about nine miles from Edmonton, a collision between the inhabitants of which and the Indians has already occurred, while a repetition of such an event is much to be dreaded. Nor is it by any means probable that our own people can much longer continue to live on peaceful terms with the Indians. To illustrate this, I may mention some recent occurrences. In the summer of 1867, our station of Fort Pitt, then garrisoned by only five men, was forcibly entered by a war party of two hundred Blackfeet, who pillaged the trading shop and servants' houses, and, subsequently, meeting the Fort hunters in the neighborhood, carried away their horses, carts, loads and clothing. One week later, a Blackfeet fired at Mr. Donald McDonald, clerk at Carlton House, wounding him severely, though happily, not fatally on the right side, and through the right arm.

During the past spring, some Blackfeet having been butchered near Edmonton, by a party of Crees, a war party, consisting of several hundred of the former, came down to the fort with the object of seeking revenge against the Crees, who attempted to find refuge within the Edmonton stockades. In closing the gates of the fort to prevent them from executing their design, Chief Factor Christie very narrowly escaped being stabbed, through the interference of a third party. The individual Cree, who attempted to stab Mr. Christie, actually did gain entrance; but to have willingly sheltered his people would have embroiled us with the Blackfeet. Such is a specimen of the precarious nature of the terms on which we retain the favor of warring Indian tribes.

These incidents are adduced, merely as illustrations of a class of events of frequent occurrence. But it is not so much to the preservation of our neutrality among Indian tribes, as to the relations subsisting between our people and the whites and half-breeds, that I wish to direct your attention, as evidencing the absence of all material support of law and order in the West.

Early this spring, Mr. William E. Traill, a clerk at Fort Pitt was savagely assaulted by a half-breed servant, who struck him on the head with a hatchet, and would have repeated the blow, with probably fatal effect, had a brother officer not interfered.

As regards the fulfilment of contracts, there are no means of enforcing it. This is the more inconvenient, inasmuch as under the debt or advance system, fully half the amount payable for any service is in the hands of the agent before the execution of the stipulated work is commenced. These advances are necessaries of life to the half-breeds, whose improvidence necessitates their living during winter on the prospective earnings of the approaching summer. Refusal to comply with this established usage on the part of the Company would subject our stores to certain pillage. The power which the system places in the hands of the half-breeds is very great, and was exemplified in an incident which occurred this spring at Edmonton, when the French half-breed tripmen, engaged to man the district brigade of boats, refused in a body to embark on the evening previous to the contemplated commencement of their voyage without an increase of wages being allowed them of one pound sterling per month. As the alternative would have been the derangement of all the provision business of this Department, and there were no means of evading the demand, Mr. Christie was compelled to submit.

Desertion among European servants, and generally mutinous conduct, without any possible protection for employers, are also complained of.

The above instances of lawlessness are selected from the experience of the Company's officials as a commercial body. The choice has not been made from selfish motives, but because the Company is the only body of men which has yet invested capital to any extent in that country; their experience proves what may be expected by others who, in

the future, may penetrate westward unless immediate steps are taken to render the law respected.

At present, the Miners scattered up and down the district, and the Missionaries, and others who have founded isolated settlements in the Saskatchewan, live in the midst of personal dangers far more serious than those which menace the lives of the Company's servants in their posts.

The existence of the latter, indeed, alone render the District inhabitable to white men, as without such centres of influence the state of the country would be such, that none, except flying parties, would be likely to penetrate beyond Carlton.

Indications are not wanting, that International complications may also arise from the lawless state of the country. Complaints recently made by the American Authorities, to the English Government, of trading stolen horses, the alleged property of the American Government, and its citizens, against one of our Officers, have elicited a reply from a a Chief Factor in the Service, showing, among other things, that it is impossible for our people in their present unprotected condition, to withold ammunition from the Blackfeet and Piegan Indians, in return for horses or any better equivalent they have to offer. While the American Government complains of such acts, it is for us to complain that American traders come to our side of the line, and trade in the Blackfeet Camps,—revolvers, rifles and ammunition. They sell liquor to the Indians under the very walls of our Forts; and after having spread intoxication among the Indians, retire with their plunder, leaving our people to deal with, and pacify the infuriated savages.

In the present interest therefore, of the Hudson's Bay Company, of the Mining and Farming population of the Saskatchewan Valley, of the half-breds and of the Indians themselves, I would earnestly request that a force of fifty men should be immediately stationed at Edmonton.

In the future interest of the Dominion Government, I would strongly recommend the adoption of this course. Such a force, with another detachment to be sent to Carlton next Spring, would, it is believed, suffice to meet the pressing difficulties of the case.

Such a force might easily go to Edmonton this season. Carts could be procured for their passage across the plains. Their baggage would be small, as meat and every other necessary for their maintenance, (except flour and groceries), could be obtained in the Saskatchewan. Barrack accomodation to the extent required is in readiness, and would be placed at the disposal of the force, immediately on its arrival at Edmonton.

With much consideration,

I have, &c.,

(Signed), DON. A. SMITH,

The Honorable A. G. Archibald, P.C.,
Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Manitoba.

Extract from a letter from Chief Factor, W. J. Christie, of the Hudson's Bay Company, to Donald A. Smith, Esq., at Fort Garry, and written from :—

CAMP, opposite CARLTON HOUSE,
September 6th, 1870.

"It is my most painful duty to have to inform you, that the small-pox is raging "throughout this district, and a *great many* Indians have already been carried off by it. "Out of this place, it has carried off a good many children, and three women in the "Fort, besides a European clerk, Mr. Donald McDonald, who died after 7 days severe "illness, on the 19th August. Mr. Peter Ballandine, Native Postmaster, has also been "severely ill, but has recovered. Both cases were small-pox of the worst kind. It is "abating here. At Edmonton it had only commenced, not in the Fort, but at the "Settlement, nine miles from it, several deaths had occurred there; by last advices, "several Indians and Freemen had it, not far from the Fort. At Victoria and Fort Pitt,

"it has carried off many Indians; and in the Plains whole Camps of Pagan, Blood and "Blackfeet Indians were cut off already. It will carry off more than two-thirds of the "Indian population. Our supply of medicines will run out, and I have to beg and "request that you will try and send us an additional supply of medicine, and a medical "man, as soon as possible, to come on to Edmonton in all haste." * * *

"The Indians blame the Whites for it, although they know they brought it to us "themselves from the Blackfeet and Pagans, who got it from the Americans on the "Missouri. There is no saying what the Indians may do, so the sooner a small force can "be sent to Edmonton the better; Carlton, and Fort Pitt especially would require a few "also, to bring supplies of flour, and tea and sugar with them. 15 Men and a sergeant "or one officer would be enough at those places, and fifty men for Edmonton. If too late "for this fall, send an officer at once to arrange for their coming up in the Spring; but "send the doctor and medicines. Two priests and several children are laid up with it "at the St. Albert Mission. I have to request that you will endeavor to stop any parties "bringing liquor up here from the settlement for trade, to freemen or Indians. A party "of traders went to Fort Benton this Spring, and brought in liquor and sold it at Fort "Edmonton to our servants and freemen, and Mr. McCauley, the clerk in charge there, "gives me a fearful account of what he had to endure from drunken Indians and "Freemen of the worst caste, going about drunk with arms in the Fort, and threatening "his life, &c., smashing doors, &c., &c. We can no longer remain in this district if we "have no protection. I won't get an officer to remain, and I would not myself. We "have endured too much already. The Indians are becoming desperate. At Fort Pitt, "200 Indians died, and they brought their dead and threw them against the Stockades to "try to give the infection to the Whites. In all cases, we have to go and bury their "dead, and I am told the stench is dreadful. In the plains, the air for miles from a dead "camp is infected from the dead lying unburied. From the Rocky Mountains to this "place it rages, and by report it is in Peace River, but not confirmed by any letters I "have received from Slave Lake."

* * * "We trade nothing from the Indians; we do all we can to save them, "scattering them in the woods, and giving them ammunition, &c., gratis, and after all "they blame us for the malady. At Fort Pitt, a party came in, thinking to find Chief "Trader, W. H. Watt there, and were to murder him and Traill if they found them. "They say they sent the malady among them—poor deluded creatures."

FORT GARRY, 10th October, 1870.

SIR,—Adverting to the interviews between His Honor, the Lieutenant-Governor and yourself on the subject of the proposed Mission to the Saskatchewan, I have it now in command to acquaint you with the object His Honor has in view, in asking you to undertake the Mission, and also to define the duties he desires you to perform.

In the first place, I am to say, that representations have been made from various quarters, that within the last two years, much disorder has prevailed in the Settlement along the line of the Saskatchewan, and that the local authorities are utterly powerless for the protection of life and property within that region. It is asserted to be absolutely necessary for the protection, not only of the Forts of the Hudson's Bay Company, but for the safety of the Settlements along the River, that a small body of troops should be sent to some of the Forts of the Hudson's Bay Company, to assist the local authorities in the maintenance of peace and order.

I am to enclose you a copy of a communication on this subject, from Donald A. Smith, Esquire, Governor of the Hudson's Bay Company, and also an extract of a letter from W. J. Christie, Esq., a Chief Factor stationed at Fort Carlton, which will give you some of the facts which have been adduced, to show the representations to be well grounded.

It is the desire of the Lieutenant-Governor, that you should examine the matter entirely from an independent point of view, giving His Honor, for the benefit of the Government of Canada, your views of the state of matters on the Sackatchewan, in reference to the necessity of troops being sent there, basing your report upon what you shall find by actual examination.

You will be expected to report upon the whole question of the existing state of affairs in that Territory, and to state your views of what may be necessary to be done in the interest of peace and order there.

Secondly, you are to ascertain, as far as you can, in what places, and among what tribes of Indians, and what Settlements of Whites, the small pox is now prevailing, including the extent of its ravages, and every particular you can ascertain in connection with the rise and the spread of the disease.

You are to take with you such small supply of medicines as shall be considered by the Board of Health here suitable and proper for the treatment of small-pox; and you will obtain written instructions for the proper treatment of the disease, and will leave a copy thereof with the Chief Officer of each Fort you pass, and with any clergyman, or any other intelligent person belonging to Settlements outside the Forts.

You will also ascertain, so far as is in your power, the number of the Indians on the line between Red River and the Rocky Mountains, the different Nations and Tribes into which they are divided, and the particular locality inhabited, and the language spoken, and also the names of the principal Chiefs of each tribe.

In doing this, you will be careful to obtain the information, without in any manner leading the Indians to suppose you are acting under authority, or inducing them to form any expectations based on your enquiries.

You will also be expected to ascertain, as far as possible, the nature of the trade in furs conducted upon the Saskatchewan, the number and nationality of the persons engaged in what has been called the fur trade there, and what portion of the supplies, if any, comes from the United States Territory, and what portion of the furs are sent thither, and generally to make such enquiries as to the course of trade in that region, as may enable the Lieutenant-Governor to form an accurate idea of the commerce of the Saskatchewan.

You are to report from time to time as you proceed westwards, and forward your communications by such opportunities as may occur.

The Lieutenant-Governor will rely upon your executing this mission with all reasonable despatch.

The Lieutenant-Governor understands that the compensation for your services is to be what you are receiving since your employment by Col. Wolseley, that is to say, in all, one pound a day, with travelling expenses. It is understood that you are now receiving the sum of six shillings and sixpence per diem from your position in the army, and that the balance, with travelling expenses, is the amount to be borne by the Government of Canada.

I have, &c.,

(Signed), GEORGE A. HILL,

Private Secretary.

A. Butler, Esq.,
69th Regiment.

(550.)

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES,
OTTAWA, 8th November, 1870.

SIR,—I have had the honor to receive and lay before His Excellency the Governor General in Council your Despatch, No. 20, of the 13th ultimo, reporting that urgent representations had been addressed to you, to send troops to

(No. 478.)
9th Sept., 1870.

the Forts in the Valley of the Saskatchewan, to assist in repressing the disorders which had sprung up in that region during the last two years, and covering a copy of a letter received by you from Mr. Donald A. Smith, on that subject.

You also enclose copy of a letter from the Chief Factor of the Hudson's Bay Company at Fort Carlton to Mr. D. A. Smith, containing an account of the terrible ravages the small-pox was then making in the same region, and confirming Mr. Smith's statements as to the disorderly conduct of the Indians.

You further report that you had deemed it advisable, in view of the urgency of the case, to secure the servi s of Mr. Butler of the 69th Regiment, then in the settlement, with a view to sending i .a to the Saskatchewan to report upon the alleged necessity for sending troops there, and also to take such steps as might be practicable to arrest the progress of the small-pox, in accordance with your instructions to him, a copy of which you enclosed.

His Excellency desires me to inform you that he entirely approves of the measures taken by you in the premises, and of your having engaged the services of Mr. Butler. Immediate sreps will be taken in compliance with your request to procure from the proper authorities an extension of that officer's leave of absence, so as to enable him to discharge the important mission with which you have entrusted him.

His Excellency will also endeavor to obtain from the Militia Department leave of absence for Captain Macdonald of the Ontario Battalion of Volunteers, should you consider that the public interests require that you should hereafter avail yourself of his services as a medical man.

I have, &c.,

(Signed), JOSEPH HOWE,

Secretary of State for the Provinces.

The Honorable A. G. Archibald,
Lieutenant-Governor, Fort Garry, Manitoba.

(551.)

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES,
OTTAWA, 8th November, 1870.

No. 478.

SIR,—I have the honor to enclose, herewith, for the information of His Excellency the Governor General, a copy of a Despatch from the Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba on the subject of the alleged disorderly state of the Indians in the Valley of Saskatchewan, and the ravages of the small-pox in that region.

Will you have the goodness to move His Excellency to obtain, in compliance with the Lieutenant-Governor's request, an extension of Mr. Butler's leave of absence from his regiment for the purpose of enabling him to execute the mission entrusted to him by the Lieutenant-Governor.

I have, &c.,

(Signed), JOSEPH HOWE,

Secretary of State for the Provinces.

The Governor's Secretary.

MONTREAL, Nov. 11, 1870.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th inst., and in reply to acquaint you, for the information of His Excellency the Governor General, that under the the circumstances stated, the Lieutenant-General commanding has been pleased to grant an extension of leave of absence to Lieutenant Butler, 69th Regiment, for three months from this date.

If any further leave is required for this officer, it will be necessary that an application should be made to His Royal Highness, the Field Marshal, Commanding-in-Chief, through the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

I have, &c.,

(Signed), AUG. F. ANSELL, Colonel,
Assistant Military Secretary.

Lieutenant-Colonel McNeill, V.C.,
Military Secretary, Ottawa.

(586.)

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES,
OTTAWA, 24th November, 1870.

No. 478.

SIR,—Referring to my letter of the 8th instant in reply to your Despatch, No. 20, of the 13th ultimo, I have the honor to enclose, herein, a copy of a letter 11th Nov., 1870. from the Assistant Military Secretary of the Lieutenant-General commanding, to the Military Secretary of His Excellency the Governor General, intimating that Lieutenant Butler of the 69th Regiment, has been granted an extension of his leave of absence for three months from the 11th instant.

You will have the goodness to communicate to Lieutenant Butler the substance of the within letter, which, I may add, reached this office yesterday.

I have, &c.,

(Signed), JOSEPH HOWE,
Secretary of State for the Provinces.

The Honorable A. G. Archibald,
Lieutenant-Governor, Fort Garry, Manitoba.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
FORT GARRY, December 13th, 1870.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch of the 4th ultimo, No. 586, covering copy of a letter from the Assistant Military Secretary to the Lieutenant-General commanding, to the Military Secretary of His Excellency the Governor General, intimating an extension of leave to Lieutenant Butler for three months from the 11th November.

I have enclosed to Mr. Butler a copy of Colonel Ansell's letter.

I have, &c.,

(Signed), ADAMS G. ARCHIBALD.

The Honorable
The Secretary of State for the Provinces,
Ottawa.

(Copy.)

BRIGADE OFFICE, HALIFAX, N.S.,
January 3rd, 1871.

This true copy of Horse Guards' letter is forwarded for information.

By order,

(Signed), WILMOT BLACK,
Brigade Major.

The Military Secretary, Ottawa.

HORSE GUARDS, S.W.,
13th December, 1870.

SIR,—I have the honor, by direction of the Field Marshal Commanding-in Chief, to acquaint you, that His Royal Highness is pleased to approve of Lieutenant Butler, of the 69th Regiment, being granted six months' leave of absence to enable him to complete the special service on which he was left in Canada, when his regiment was moved to Bermuda, and I am to request that you will notify the same to that officer accordingly.

I have, &c.,
(Signed), E. A. WHITMORE,
Acting Adjutant-General.

Lieutenant-General Sir H. Doyle, K.C.M.G.,
Halifax, Nova Scotia,

(21.)

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES,
OTTAWA, 13th January, 1871.

(No. 478.)
Horse Guards, S.W.
13th Dec., 1870.

SIR,—Adverting to previous correspondence on the subject, I have the honor to transmit to you, herewith, a copy of a letter from the Assistant Adjutant-General, at the Horse Guards, granting leave of absence to Lieutenant Butler, of the 69th Regiment, now on special service in the Province of Manitoba, and the North West Territories.

May I request that you will have the goodness to notify Lieutenant Butler accordingly.

I have, &c.,
(Signed), JOSEPH HOWE,
Secretary of State for the Provinces.

The Honorable A. G. Archibald,
Lieutenant-Governor, Fort Garry.

(Copy.—Canada.—No. 315.)

DOWNING STREET, 20th December, 1870.

MY LORD,—I forwarded to the Secretary of State for War a copy of the letter enclosed in your Despatch, No. 256, of the 7th ultimo, from the Secretary of State for the Provinces, covering a copy of the Despatch from the Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba in which he reported that he had assumed the responsibility of detaching Mr. Butler of the 69th Regiment, on a mission to the Saskatchewan, with the object of ascertaining the state of affairs in that district in consequence of the alleged disorderly conduct of the Indians.

Mr. Secretary Cardwell has informed me in reply, that after having communicated with the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, he has no objection to a six months' extension of this officer's leave of absence to enable him to undertake this expedition.

I have, &c.,
(Signed), FREDERIC ROGERS,
For the Earl of Kimberley.

Governor General
The Right Honorable the Lord Lisgar, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.,
Governor General of Canada.

(No. 29.)

FORT GARRY, October 24th, 1870.

SIR,—In my Despatch, No. 20, of the 15th instant, referring amongst other matters

to the prevalence of small-pox in the Saskatchewan Valley, I stated to you that the Board of Health had failed to obtain the aid of Captain McDonald (who is a medical man, in the Ontario Rifles), to proceed to the Saskatchewan, in consequence of Colonel Casault feeling that he was not justified in detaching him from his duties.

Failing Captain McDonald, the Board were unable to procure the services of any private medical practitioner except upon terms that were perfectly exorbitant.

On the receipt of copy of the letter from Père Lacombe, of which I have enclosed you a copy, I sent another copy to Colonel Casault, who, in the presence of what was assuming the place of a great public calamity, felt himself no longer free to refuse assent to the wishes of the Board. He therefore consented to allow Dr. McDonald leave of absence. This gentleman is now making his preparations, and in a day or two will be off with medicines, which are already packed and ready. I enclose you copies of the instructions which I have caused to be prepared, both in French and English, for the treatment of the disease, and which are to be distributed on the way by Mr. Butler, who precedes Dr. McDonald, and by Dr. McDonald himself in places which he cannot visit personally.

I have, &c.,

(Signed), ADAMS G. ARCHIBALD.

The Honorable
The Secretary of State for the Provinces.

SMALL-POX:

Its description and appropriate treatment.

FIRST STAGE.

This stage is characterized by chills, which, after a time, are followed by feverishness—viz.: heat of skin, quick and generally full pulse—white-coated tongue, and often vomiting; and in this stage of this particular disease there is generally a severe pain in the *back*. Sometimes there is a severe pain in the head, and delirium; and, in children, convulsions are of common occurrence.

Treatment.—The treatment of this stage is simple. A purgative may first be given, of (say) two compound colocynth pills; or, six (6) grains of calomel and twenty (20) grains of jalap. A mixture, then, of spirits of nitric æther, four (4) drachms; spirits of camphor, one (1) drachm; and eight (8) ounces of cold water. Of this give a table spoonful every three or four hours. The peculiar eruption generally begins to show itself about the third day of the fever.

SECOND STAGE.

The appearance of the eruption denotes the second stage. It first appears on the face and neck; then the arms and body, and lastly on the extremities. In slight cases, only a few pustules may be found on the body or legs. When the pustules are distinct and separate from each other, it is called simple small-pox; but when they run into one another, and are very numerous, it is called confluent small-pox. These pustules grow larger and larger, and become fully formed about the seventh or eighth day.

Treatment.—During this stage, continue the mixture as a general rule, but don't purge unless it is absolutely necessary, and, even then, use something mild, as castor oil. If the patient be very weak, give some beef broth, and, if delirious, a little wine may be necessary. An opiate at bed-time is often of great benefit in this stage, if there is much restlessness during the night:—for this, give ten (10) grains of pulverized ipecac-co (Dover's powder). The pustules remain this way for often three or four days, and then begin to dry and fall off.

THIRD STAGE.

The drying up and falling off of the scales denote the third stage.

Treatment.—During the early part of this stage, considerable judgment has to be exercised. Support the system with broth or beef-tea, and perhaps a little wine; but, be careful; as, in a day or two what is termed the

SECONDARY FEVER

appears. This takes place, as a rule, about the eleventh day of the disease, and the eighth or ninth of the eruption. Stop all cooling mixtures now, and continue beef-tea, and wine, if necessary. Keep the bowls rather open, but use the enema, rather than purgatives by the mouth. For an enema, use one quart of warm soap-suds, and one ounce of castor-oil. If there be much irritation of the skin, and restlessness, give five grains of Dover's powder every four or five hours; repeat, according to the circumstances of the case.

During the period of the swelling of the face and irritation of the skin, a liniment composed of equal parts of olive-oil and lime-water may be used with a feather.

A. CODD, M.D.,
1st Ontario Rifles.

(555.)

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES,
OTTAWA, 9th November, 1870.

SIR,—I have had the honor to receive and lay before His Excellency the Governor General in Council, your Despatch, No. 29, of the 24th ultimo, with its enclosures, referring to that part of your Despatch, No. 20, which relates to the presence of small-pox in the Saskatchewan Valley.

(No. 493.)

His Excellency is gratified to learn that, subsequent to the date of the last mentioned Despatch, Colonel Casault (on your representation of the great urgency of the case), had consented to give Dr. Macdonald (a captain in the Ontario Battalion of volunteers) leave of absence from his regiment, and that the latter officer was preparing to start with medicines, &c., for the relief of the Indians suffering from small-pox, in the Saskatchewan Valley.

I have, &c.,
(Signed), JOSEPH HOWE,
Secretary of State for the Provinces.

The Honorable A. G. Archibald,
Lieutenant-Governor, Fort Garry, Manitoba.

(556.)

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES,
OTTAWA, 9th November, 1870.

SIR,—Referring to my letter of the 8th instant, and its enclosures, I have the honor to enclose, for the information of His Excellency the Governor General, a copy of a Despatch, No. 29, from the Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba, on the subject of the steps taken to arrest the progress of small-pox amongst the Indians in the Valley of the Saskatchewan.

No. 493

24th October, 1870.

You will observe, with reference to the Lieutenant-Governor's Despatch, enclosed in my letter of the 8th instant, that the Lieutenant-Governor reports that Colonel Casault had, subsequent to the date of that Despatch, given Dr. Macdonald (a captain in the Ontario battalion of volunteers,) leave of absence from his regiment to enable him to proceed with medicines and to the relief of the Indians suffering from small-pox in the Saskatchewan Valley.

I have, &c.,
(Signed), JOSEPH HOWE,
Secretary of State for the Provinces.

Governor's Secretary.

(Copy.—Canada.—No. 311.)

DOWNING STREET, 15th December, 1870.

MY LORD,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your lordship's Despatch, No. 266, of the 16th November, enclosing a copy of a Despatch from the Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba, reporting that Captain McDonald, of the Ontario Rifles, had been granted leave of absence, to enable him to proceed to the relief of the Indians suffering from small-pox in the Valley of the Saskatchewan.

I have learnt with satisfaction that Colonel Casault was able to spare the services of Dr. McDonald, for a mission so much needed in the interests of humanity.

I have, &c.,

(Signed), KIMBERLEY.

Governor, the Right Honorable
The Lord Lisgar, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.

(17.)

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES,
OTTAWA, 12th January, 1871.

SIR,—Adverting to your Despatch, No. 29, of the 24th October last, I have the honor to transmit to you, herewith, a copy of a Despatch from the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, in reference to the leave of absence granted to Captain McDonald, of the Ontario Rifles, to enable him to proceed to the relief of the Indians suffering from the small-pox, in the Valley of the Saskatchewan.

No. 493, 15th Dec., 1870.

May I request you to communicate the substance of this Despatch to Lieut.-Colonel Casault.

I have, &c.,

(Signed), JOSEPH HOWE,
Secretary of State for the Provinces.

The Honorable A. G. Archibald,
Lieutenant-Governor, Fort Garry.

RUPERT'S LAND AND THE NORTH WEST TERRITORIES.

(No. 26.)

FORT GARRY, October 22nd, 1870.

SIR,—I beg to acquaint you that I have found it necessary to take some steps with a view to arrest the spread of small-pox in the region of the Saskatchewan, and to prevent its introduction into the Province of Manitoba.

I send you herewith an extract from a letter of the Reverend Père Lacombe, to the Right Reverend the Bishop of St. Boniface, which has just arrived from the Saskatchewan, and which gives a frightful picture of the disease and of its loathsome nature, and of the extent to which it prevails. There seems to be much danger of the introduction of the disease into Manitoba, and there is great difficulty, by a mere Order in Council, to adopt measures sufficiently stringent.

We could hardly give the force of law to any regulations we might adopt, and such regulations, even if valid, could extend to the Province only.

Under these circumstances, I have thought it best to use the Legislative Authority of the Governor and Council of Rupert's Land and the North West Territories, to enact such provisions on the subject as the circumstances would seem to justify. I shall endeavor, herewith, to enclose you a Copy of the Ordinances that have been framed,

but possibly I may not be able to do so before the mail closes, in which case I shall enclose them to you by the next mail.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed), ADAMS G. ARCHIBALD.

The Honorable
The Secretary of State for the Provinces.

Extracts of a letter from the Reverend Father Lacombe to His Lordship Bishop Taché.

MISSION OF ST. PAUL (CREES),
SASKATCHEWAN, 12th September, 1870.

You are aware, My Lord, that I spent all last winter amidst the Crees and Blackfeet. Having left the Reverend Father Dupin and Brother Scandon with the Crees, I came back here for the passage of Monseigneur Grandin. After taking leave of His Lordship, I set out for the camp of the Blackfeet, where I arrived after a journey of twenty days, and remained until spring. It was there that I first became acquainted with the terrible epidemic disease of which we still continue to suffer. At that time the contagion was not so dangerous as it is now, particularly in the camp in which I was stationed, but information reached me that at "Rivière des Ventres," and near the Missouri, a great number of the Piegas and Bloody Indians were cut off by it.

After a long and trying journey to Little Slave Lake and Peace River, I arrived at Lac la Biche in the middle of July and considered myself entitled to a few days rest, but the time had not yet come. I received intelligence that the Indians were on the eve of arriving at St. Paul stricken by the disease. Bidding farewell to rest, I hastened to the relief of my dear neophytes. En route, I met Reverend Father Dupin on his way to Lac la Biche, to be attended,—he was dangerously ill. I got here on the 18th July. None but those who witnessed it can form an idea of the spectacle offered to my view. Upwards of one hundred and thirty families were busily occupied pitching their tents around my dwelling. Hardly alighted from my horse, I had to respond to the cries of the poor sufferers, calling on me with all their might. When I now recall to mind the two months I passed, exposed to the plague, and worn out with fatigue, I most gratefully acknowledge the visible and special protection of Providence. Poor Indians! What a pitiful sight they then offered, and still offer, as a great number still labor under this painful disease. Every one implored my aid and charity,—some for medicine, others for the benefit of the last sacraments. Day and night I was constantly occupied. Scarcely had I time to say mass. I had to instruct and baptize dying infidels, confess and anoint our neophytes at the point of death, minister to different wants, give a drink to one and food to another, and kindle the fire during the cold nights. This dreadful epidemic has taken all compassion from the hearts of the Indians. The lepers of a new kind are removed to a distance from the others and sheltered with branches. There they witness the decomposition and putrefaction of their bodies several days before death. I cannot define the nature of the contagion; some say it is small-pox, others scarlatina. For my part, I am led to believe that it as complication of several diseases or putrid fever. The patient is at first very feverish, the skin becomes red and covered with pimples, these blotches in a few days form scabs filled with infectious matter, then the flesh begins to decompose and fall off in fragments. Worms swarm in the parts most affected. Inflammation of the throat impedes all passage for meat or drink. While enduring the torments of this cruel agony, the sufferer ceases to breathe, alone in a poor shed with no other assistance than what I can afford. The hideous corpse must be buried, a grave must be dug, and the body carried to the burial ground. All this devolves on me, and I am alone with Indians, disheartened and terrified to such a degree that they hardly dare approach even their own relatives. God alone knows what I have had to endure merely to prevent their mortal remains being devoured by dogs. On the other hand, my toils are amply

repaid by the consolation I experience in witnessing the happy dispositions of the poor Indians at the hour of death. This tacit teaching of the "Master of Life" has done more among the Savage Tribes than all our sermons. While I was thus employed an Indian arrived from Victoria, sent by the Chief of his Camp. The messenger eagerly besought me to come and visit his people. With difficulty I escaped from the grasp of my own Indians, and the same day before sunset I was in the midst of the Indians of Victoria. They also were afflicted by the epidemic, and thought themselves entirely forsaken.

I baptized several at that place, and did all I could to relieve the sufferers, during the two nights and a day that I devoted to them. I then came back to my Indians, many of whom had expired during my absence, but they had all received the sacraments before I had left.

At last the news of my situation reached St. Albert; immediately two lay brothers were sent to my aid, and were of the greatest service to me. The plague having become less intense, I anticipated a little rest Suddenly a courier from St. Albert conveyed to me the doleful news that the epidemic had just reached that station; the only missionaries left there, being among the first infected with the disease, were then dangerously ill, and owing to this, several of their people had died without religious assistance. You, kind and Reverend Pastor, can readily imagine with what speed I flew to assist my dear and afflicted brethren. I rejoiced on finding them out of danger at my arrival, and during two days I was constantly occupied in assisting the dying. The Orphanage of the Sisters of Charity had become an hospital. All their orphans were laid up at once, and reduced to extremity. Seeing that the Fathers were recovering, and some just able to assist the sick of their mission, I came back to those I had left at home. Reverend Father Dupin arrived yesterday. He is better, but still very weak, and unable to bear much exertion. Nevertheless, he willingly consents to remain alone, and benefit the poor sufferers that are still close to our habitation. I am thereby enabled to rejoin the Camp of Indians in the Plains to afford them assistance, and profit by the good dispositions produced by the hand of God.

Your Lordship is undoubtedly aware that the same contagion is cruelly ravaging at Carleton. Monseigneur Grandin arrived there at the moment of most painful emergency. You know enough of his zeal and self sacrifice to form a just idea of the prodigious acts of charity he has accomplished. As soon as he heard of the illness of the Missionaries of St. Albert, he decided to leave Carleton and start for Edmonton. The Venerable Prelate passed this way a few days ago, and appeared excessively fatigued. He cannot be otherwise, for amidst the horrors of his situation he has had as much to suffer from his tender-heartedness, as from his delicate constitution. How could we spare ourselves when we behold such a Chief.

P. S., 20th September.—My Lord, what a melancholy sight in all our Missions of the Saskatchewan; our poor population is more than decimated, as many as six burials in a day at some of our stations. What a trial? This evening I have received heart-rending letters from St. Albert. Our best families are entirely cut off by the pestilence. Bishop Grandin having found the Missionaries of St. Albert and Lake St. Anno sufficiently recovered to attend the sick, has already gone to the plains to succor the hunters who are dying in great numbers. May God have pity on us.—"*Parce Dominé, parce populo tuo.*"

NORTH-WESTERN TERRITORIES.

Passed the 22nd of October, 1870.

WHEREAS, Small-pox of a very malignant type is now extensively prevailing in the Valley of the Saskatchewan, and southwardly thereof to the boundary line of the United States of America; and whereas, with a view to arrest the progress of the disease

eastwardly, it is necessary to adopt stringent measures to prevent all persons and property who, or which may, carry infection, from being brought or sent to the east, and to make certain regulations in respect of such persons and property;

BE IT THEREFORE ENACTED by the Lieutenant-Governor and Council of Rupert's Land and the North-Western Territories, as follows:—

1st. The following articles shall be considered as capable of carrying infection—that is to say: Furs, Buffalo Robes and Hides, Tents, Skins, Clothing, Blankets, and Peltries of all descriptions.

2nd. No goods of the description hereinbefore enumerated, shall be permitted to pass eastwards of the south branch of the Saskatchewan River.

3rd. All such goods and property, as well as the persons accompanying the same, coming from the westward of the said line, and passing to the eastward thereof, shall be liable to seizure as hereinafter is provided.

4th. All such enumerated goods found eastward of the said line, and between it and the line of the Province of Manitoba, shall *primâ facie* be held and treated as having come from the westward of the said line, and be liable to seizure, and the burden of proving the contrary shall be upon the owners.

5th. All such enumerated goods which shall be found to the eastward of the said line, and shall have come from the westward thereof, shall be liable to seizure; but the same may be stored in suitable places to be provided for that purpose, and kept in store until the same shall have been disinfected, and so certified to be, by proper officers appointed by the Board of Health, and such goods, where so disinfected and certified, may be allowed to pass eastward, on the written permit of such officer.

6th. No person coming from the westward of the said line shall be allowed to pass eastward until the expiration of ten days from the time of his passing such line, and until he shall have received from such Health Officer a certificate of health.

7th. Any person who shall send, carry, or cause to be sent or carried any such enumerated goods, or who shall pass or travel eastwardly of the said line, without such permit, in violation of the provisions of this Act, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall incur a penalty not exceeding One hundred pounds, which may be recovered by complaint before any Justice of the Peace, upon the oath of one credible witness.

8th. It shall be lawful for any Justice of the Peace, Peace Officer, Constable, or other person authorized by the Board of Health, at any place within Rupert's Land or the North-Western Territories, with or without warrant, to seize, arrest and detain any persons or goods hereinbefore enumerated, being or proceeding in any direction within such territories in violation of the provisions hereinbefore contained; Provided always that any person claiming to be proprietor of any goods so seized or detained, may at any time after such seizure, give notice in writing to the person seizing the same, of the intention of such claimant to apply by written petition to the Lieutenant-Governor of the said Territories to have such property restored, and upon any such application for restoration of property so seized or detained, the Lieutenant-Governor shall make such order provisional or final as to him shall seem fit.

9th. It shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor to appoint a Board of Health, and also such Health Officers, and other Officers, as shall in his judgment be required or expedient for giving effect to the provisions of this Act, and any Officer so appointed shall have all the powers and authority of a Justice of the Peace throughout the extent of Rupert's Land and the North-Western Territories.

10th. It shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor, in any case in which he shall be satisfied that no danger will result therefrom, to relax the provisions of this Act, and to make such order respecting any particular parcel of goods, as the public safety may seem to him to require or allow.

11th. One half of any fine imposed under this Act shall be payable to the person giving information, and lodging his complaint, and the other half shall be paid into the Treasury, and be appropriated to defray the expenses of carrying out this Act;

12TH. This Act shall be and remain in force for Six Months now next ensuing, and for any further length of time the Lieutenant-Governor may by his proclamation appoint.

(No. 576.)

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES,
OTTAWA, 19th November, 1870.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch, No. 26, dated
No. 491. 22nd ultimo, enclosing copy of an Act or Ordinance passed by the Lieutenant-Governor and Council of Rupert's Land and the North-Western Territories, for the prevention of small pox.

The Ordinance seems well adapted for the purpose for which it was enacted, and the only question is as to the authority to pass it. On this subject I would refer to the observations in my Despatch to you of the 17th instant on the appointment of Messrs. Johnson, Smith and Brelan, as His Excellency the Governor General desires to be informed as to the nature and extent of the authority under which you are acting.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed), JOSEPH HOWE,
Secretary of State.

The Honorable A. G. Archibald,
Lieutenant-Governor, Fort Garry.

(No. 577.)

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES,
OTTAWA, 19th November, 1870.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit to you, herewith, for the information of His
No. 491. Excellency the Governor General, a copy of a Despatch from the Lieutenant-
22nd Oct., Governor of Manitoba, covering a copy of an Ordinance passed by the Lieutenant
1870. Governor in Council, of Rupert's Land and the North-West Territories, providing against the introduction of the small-pox into the Province of Manitoba, together with a copy of my reply thereto.

19th Nov., 1870 I also enclose a printed copy of the Ordinance in question.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed), JOSEPH HOWE,
Secretary of State.

F. Turville, Esq.,
Governor's Secretary, &c., &c., &c.

(No. 5.)

NORTH-WESTERN TERRITORY, GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
FORT GARRY, 7th December, 1870.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch, No. 576, under
No. 59. date the 19th ult., referring to a copy of an Act or Ordinance on the subject of small-pox in the North-Western Territories, transmitted to you by me in Despatch No. 26, of the 22nd ultimo, and asking for certain information as to the authority for passing the Act.

In reply, I have to refer you for explanation of the circumstances connected with this matter, and the supposed authority under which it was passed, to my Despatch No. 45, of the 22nd ultimo, and also to my Despatch of this date, being No. 58, written in reply to yours of the 17th November last.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed), ADAMS G. ARCHIBALD.

The Honorable
The Secretary of State for the Provinces,
Ottawa.

8.—CENSUS AND ELECTIONS FOR THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

(No. 21.)

FORT GARRY, October 13th, 1870.

SIR,—I beg to inform you that I have taken some steps towards obtaining an enumeration of the half-breed inhabitants of the Province.

I was anxious that the enumeration should be taken in such a way as to ensure fair play between the two sections of the population.

I have, therefore, divided the whole Province into five sections, as you will see by the printed slip enclosed herein, and to each section I have appointed two Enumerators, one an Englishman and the other a Frenchman. The English Enumerator will be a check on the Frenchman in the French Parishes, and the French Enumerator on the Englishman in the English Parishes.

I have also prepared a system of tables and a code of regulations for the government of the Enumerators, with the same aim of ensuring entire fair play.

I am happy to be able to say that my scheme has met with general approval on all sides, and that I have a reasonable hope of obtaining with accuracy the information sought.

The half-breeds form, perhaps, five-sixths of the population; as the Enumerators have to pass over the ground, a very little additional trouble enables them to furnish a personal census of the whole population. You will perceive, therefore, that the tables and instructions are framed so as to combine the two objects; first, the one contemplated in the Thirty-first Clause of the Manitoba Act relating to the half-breeds, and secondly, that referred to in the Sixteenth Clause, which requires me in laying off the Districts for representation to have due regard to existing local divisions and population.

It is proposed that the Enumerators shall proceed immediately with their work, and I hope in ten days or a fortnight from this date to have their returns.

I have, &c.,

(Signed), ADAMS G. ARCHIBALD.

To the Honorable
The Secretary of State for the Provinces,
Ottawa.

OFFICE OF PRIVATE SECRETARY,
GOVERNMENT HOUSE, October 1st, 1870.

The Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to divide the Province of Manitoba into the following Districts, for the purpose of making an enumeration of the half-breed and other inhabitants.

Districts.

No. 1. From United States' boundary line to the North line of the Parish of St. Boniface, including both sides of the river, but excluding Oak Point.

No. 2. From the North Line of St. Boniface to the Church at the Rapids, including both sides of the river.

No. 3. From the Church at the Rapids of Lake Winnipeg, including both sides of the river, and also any outlying settlement on Lake Winnipeg, within the Province.

No. 4. The Parishes of St. James, St. Charles, Headingly, St. Francois Xavier and Oak Point, (German Creek).

No. 5. All that part of the settlement lying to the West of the Parish of St. Francois Xavier, including the settlements on Lake Manitoba within the Province.

The Lieutenant-Governor has also been pleased to appoint the following persons to make the enumeration in the several Districts :—

No. 1. William Logan and Joseph Dubuc.
No. 2. Roger Goulet and Thomas Sinclair.
No. 3. Charles Begg and Joseph Nolin.
No. 4. Thomas Norquay and Pierre Lavallee, Jr.
No. 5. Patrice Brelan and John James Setter.

Instructions, tables and forms are being prepared, and will be ready without delay.

Enumerators will apply for the same within ten days at the office of the Provincial Secretary, and to be sworn into office.

(Signed), GEORGE W. HILL,
Private Secretary.

(No. 941.)

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES,
OTTAWA, 5th November, 1870.

SIR,—I have had the honor to receive and lay before His Excellency the Governor No. 479. General in Council your Despatch, No. 21, of the 13th ultimo, reporting the steps taken by you for the purpose of obtaining an enumeration of the half-breed inhabitants of the Province of Manitoba, and covering a printed copy of an extra of the Official Gazette, published at Fort Garry on the 1st instant, giving the divisions made by you of the Provinces for the purpose of enumeration, and the names of the persons appointed Enumerators, together with a copy of the printed instructions which you had caused to be addressed to the Enumerators.

I shall be glad to be furnished, if possible, with duplicates of the printed documents which accompanied your despatch.

I have, &c.,
(Signed), JOSEPH HOWE,
Secretary of State for the Provinces.

(No. 28.)

FORT GARRY, October 24th, 1870.

SIR,—In my Despatch, No. 21, of the date of the 13th instant, I informed you of the measures I was taking in reference to an enumeration of the inhabitants of this Province I beg now to enclose you a copy of the rules and regulations and of the tables which I have caused to be prepared for the Enumerators.

On Thursday next the Enumerators are to be sworn into office and proceed with their duties, and I hope will be through in a week thereafter.

I have, &c.,
(Signed), ADAMS G. ARCHIBALD.

To the Honorable
The Secretary of State for the Provinces,
Ottawa.

(547.)

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES,
OTTAWA, 8th November, 1870.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch, No. 28, of the No. 479. 24th ultimo, enclosing a printed copy of the rules and regulations and of the tables which you had caused to be prepared for the Enumerators recently appointed by you.

I have, &c.,

(Signed), JOSEPH HOWE,
Secretary of State for the Provinces.

The Honorable A. G. Archibald,
Lieutenant-Governor, Fort Garry,
Manitoba.

INSTRUCTIONS.

To be observed by the Enumerators appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor, to take the Enumeration of the Province of Manitoba.

The primary object of the Enumeration is to enable the Lieutenant-Governor to ascertain the number of persons who come within the designation of "Families of half-breeds," mentioned in the 31st clause of the Manitoba Act, with a view to the division among those who come under that designation, of certain of the un-granted lands of the Province. A secondary object is to ascertain the actual number of inhabitants of this Province, at the date of the transfer to Canada;—that is to say, on the 16th July, 1870. The Enumerators, before entering upon their duties, will be sworn, before a Justice of the Peace, to a faithful performance thereof, in the form A subjoined hereto.

The Enumerators will be governed by the following

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

1. They shall proceed from house to house and make the inquiries upon which their returns are to be based, upon the best information they can obtain from persons on the spot or in the neighborhood.

2. They are to make on the forms supplied to them a list of the names of all persons who, on the 16th July, 1870, were resident within this Province. They are to consider as so resident any person, whose then dwelling house, or place of residence, was within the Province, although such person may at the time have been, or may now be, temporarily absent. Children under the age of 21 years are supposed to be resident wherever the residence of their parents may be, unless they have actually acquired a residence or dwelling house of their own.

3. A column is provided in the forms to designate the half-breeds. In this column the figure 1 is to be put opposite the name of every person coming under that designation. A half-breed, for the purpose of the enumeration, is defined to be any person descended, however remotely, either by father or mother, from any ancestor belonging to any one of the native tribes of Indians, and also descended, however remotely, from an ancestor among the Whites—in other words having in his veins both White and Indian blood.

4. A column is provided for those who are White, or with no admixture of Indian blood. In this column the figure 1 is to be marked opposite the name of every white person as so defined.

5. Those Indians only are to be included in the enumeration who are settled on lands or live in houses; Indians living in tents, or wandering from place to place without a settled home, are not to be included. Against the name of any Indian entitled as above to be enumerated, the figure 1 will be written in the proper column.

6. The Enumerators are to proceed in company to discharge their duties; but each will act separately, and fill up his own forms without comparison with his associate—the English-speaking Enumerator using the English, and the French-speaking Enumerator

using the French forms. They are to complete their work, without unnecessary delay, and so soon as it shall have been completed, they are to return the same to the office of the Lieutenant-Governor, verified by oath—to be taken before a Justice of the Peace, in the form B subjoined hereto.

The Enumerators will be entitled to three dollars per day, besides their actual outlay for travelling expenses, the time to be computed by what shall be reasonably necessary for the work, and both time and outlay being verified by oath.

A.

OATH TO BE TAKEN BY EACH ENUMERATOR BEFORE COMMENCING HIS DUTIES.

I, one of the Enumerators appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor to take an enumeration of the inhabitants in District No. , as defined by the Order in Council in that behalf, do hereby solemnly swear that I will faithfully and impartially discharge the duties of the said office to the best of my knowledge and ability, and in accordance with the rules and regulations prescribed by the Lieutenant-Governor, and contained in the printed instructions hereto annexed.

Sworn to at
in the Province of Manitoba,
this day of
A,D., 187 , before me

J.P.

B.

OATH TO BE TAKEN BY EACH ENUMERATOR ON COMPLETING THE ENUMERATION OF HIS DISTRICT.

I, one of the Enumerators appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor to take an enumeration of the inhabitants in District No. , as defined by the Order in Council in that behalf, do hereby solemnly swear that I have well, faithfully and impartially discharged the duties of the said office to the best of my knowledge and ability, and in accordance with the rules and regulations prescribed by the Lieutenant-Governor, and contained in the printed instructions hereto annexed; and that the return signed by me, and hereto annexed, is a true and correct statement of every matter and thing therein set forth, so far as I know and believe.

Sworn to at
in the Province of Manitoba,
this day of
A.D., 187 , before me

J,P.

No.	Name.	Where Resident. Parish or Place.	Where Born.	Age next Birthday.	Name of Father.	Half-breed.	White.	Indian.	Married.	Single.	Widow.	Widower.	British Subject.	Citizen of the United States.	Remarks.

(Copy—No. 53.)

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
Fort Garry, 28th November, 1870.

SIR,—I have the honor to send you, herewith, copies of the code of regulations I have promulgated on the subject of the elections.

I propose holding them at an early day, but am still waiting the returns of the enumerators for one District, the Upper Assiniboine, and the settlements adjacent.

All the other returns are in.

The population will not much, if any, exceed eleven thousand.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Signed), ADAMS G. ARCHIBALD.

The Honorable
The Secretary of State for the Provinces,
Ottawa.

PROCLAMATION.

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland Queen, Defender of the Faith, etc., etc.

To all whom it may concern, GREETING:—

[Seal.]

WHEREAS by an Act of the Parliament of Canada made and passed in the thirty-third year of Our Reign, entitled "An Act to amend and continue the Act 32 and 33 Victoria, chapter 3, and to establish and provide for the Government of the Province of Manitoba," it is among other things enacted that for the first Election of Members to serve in the Legislative Assembly of said Province, the Lieutenant-Governor shall by proclamation prescribe and declare the oaths to be taken by voters, the powers and duties of Returning Officers, the proceedings to be observed at such Election, and the period during which such Election shall be continued, and such other provisions in respect to such first Election as he may think fit.

And Whereas, the Rules and Regulations annexed hereto, entitled "Code of Rules and Regulations relative to elections to the Legislative Assembly of Manitoba, prepared by the Lieutenant-Governor, pursuant to the provisions of the 18th clause of the Act to amend and continue the Act 32 and 33 Victoria, chapter 3, and to establish and provide for the Government of the Province of Manitoba," have been duly made and prescribed under and by virtue of the power conferred upon Our Lieutenant-Governor under the said Statute.

Now We do hereby proclaim and make known to all whom it doth or may concern, that for the first Election of Members to serve in the said General Assembly, the said Rules and Regulations are to be observed, and all proceedings at such Election are to be held in conformity with such Rules and Regulations.

And We do order and direct all returning officers, clerks and other persons concerned in the taking or conducting of said Elections to govern themselves accordingly.

In Testimony Whereof, we have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Manitoba to be hereunto affixed.

Witness Our trusty and well-beloved the Honorable Adams George Archibald, Lieutenant Governor of Manitoba, Member of Our Privy Council for Canada, at Our Government House in Fort Garry, in Our Dominion, the day of in the

year of Our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and seventy, and in the thirty-fourth year of Our Reign.

By command,
A. Boyd,
Provincial Secretary.

CODE OF RULES AND REGULATIONS.

Relative to Elections to the Legislative Assembly of Manitoba, prepared by the Lieutenant-Governor, pursuant to the provisions of the 18th clause of the "Act, to amend and continue the Act, 32 and 33 Vict., c. 3, and to establish and provide for the Government of the Province of Manitoba."

1. The Elections in the Province of Manitoba, shall be held in each of the twenty-four Electoral Divisions, into which the said Province may be divided, on one and the same day; which day shall be named in the writs to be issued by the Lieutenant-Governor.

2. The Election in each Electoral Division shall be conducted by a Returning Officer and Clerk, to be appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor.

3. The Returning Officer, immediately on receipt of the writ for holding an Election, shall endorse thereon the day of receipt, and forthwith thereafter cause public notices to be posted in writing, or by printed handbills in some of the most public places of the Electoral Division, declaring the day for holding his meeting for nomination being the day named therefor in the writ; and the place within the Electoral Division where the same shall be held; and also, in case a Poll shall be demanded, the time and place at which the same shall be taken, being also the day named therefor in the writ.

4. On the day appointed for nomination, the Returning Officer shall open his meeting at the place named in his notice, between the hours of ten and twelve o'clock in the forenoon, and shall read his writ, and shall take the following oath, to be administered by a Justice of the Peace, or any two electors then present:—

"I, A. B., do swear that I have not received any sum of money, office or employment or gratuity, or any bond, bill or note, or promise of gratuity whatsoever, either by myself or another, to my use or advantage for making any return at this Election, and that I will discharge my duty impartially and according to law."

And the Returning Officer shall then administer to the clerk appointed to assist him in the Election, an oath for the faithful and impartial discharge of his duty, and shall continue the meeting open, until two of the clock in the afternoon of that day; and on the same day, and as soon after two of the clock as the duties remaining to be performed will permit, shall finally close the meeting, unless a poll shall be demanded and granted as hereinafter provided.

5. The Returning Officer shall, at his meeting on nomination day, receive the names of the candidates, proposed by two electors of the Electoral Division, previously to two o'clock, and their names shall be entered by the clerk, under the Returning Officer's direction in a record book; and no candidate's name shall be entered after two o'clock, and at that hour the Returning Officer shall proclaim the names of candidates. And whenever, previously to two o'clock, no more than one candidate has been proposed, the Election shall forthwith be determined, and the Returning Officer shall declare the candidate proposed duly elected a Member, and shall make return of the writ accordingly; but where opposing candidates shall be proposed, previously to two o'clock, and a poll has been demanded, the Returning Officer shall then grant the poll, and make proclamation of the time and place at which the poll will be taken in the Electoral Divisions, conformably with the notice before conditionally given, and then adjourn the meeting, as regards the Elections in which a poll shall be demanded, to such Election day.

6. Any candidate proposed at such Election may, at any time before one o'clock of nomination day, by writing under his hand, or publicly and openly at the meeting, direct

his name to be withdrawn; in which case, the entry in the record book shall be erased, and the Returning Officer shall immediately give notice by proclamation aloud; and thereupon such party shall not be considered as having been proposed as a candidate.

7. No Returning Officer shall receive, nor shall any poll clerk record the name of a person as a candidate; nor shall any vote be received for him, unless his name shall have been entered as a candidate in the record book aforesaid at the nomination meeting, and shall not have been expunged. Any votes entered on a poll book contrary to this provision, shall, in respect of such person, be expunged, and not counted by the Returning Officer in casting up the votes.

8. When a poll shall have been granted, it shall be opened at the polling place in the Electoral Division, at nine o'clock in the morning of the day appointed; and be kept open until four o'clock in the afternoon, when it shall finally close.

9. When a poll has been granted, the clerk shall prepare a poll book, and enter therein in separate colums the names of the candidates, for whom votes are to be given; and the names of the candidates, and the necessary information regarding them, shall, before the opening of the poll, be furnished by the Returning Officer to any person requiring the same.

10. Before any elector is permitted to vote, he shall state his name and residence, and shall then state the candidate for whom he shall vote; and the clerk shall, under the direction of the Returning Officer, enter the same on the poll book.

11. The Returning Officer shall appoint an Inspector, an Agent and a Clerk, when nominated by or on behalf of a candidate at or before the opening of the poll, and their names shall be immediately entered on the poll book. The candidate's clerk shall take the following oath, to be administered by the presiding officer:—

"I, A. B., do swear that I will take this poll fairly and impartially, by entering the names and places of abode of the electors, and the names of the candidates for whom they shall vote."

12. Every elector before he shall be permitted to vote shall, if required by the presiding officer, candidate or his agent, or an elector, take the oaths following, or either of them, to be administered to him by the presiding officer, that is to say:—

OATH NUMBER ONE.

"I, A. B., do swear that I am qualified to vote at this Election, that I am of the full age of twenty one years, and am a British Subject, that I am a householder within this Electoral Division, entitled to vote under the provisions of the Manitoba Act, and that I reside at , and that I have not before given my vote at this Election. So help me God."

OATH NUMBER TWO.

"I, A. B., do swear that I have not received by myself, or another, or any person in trust for me, or to my use, directly or indirectly, any sum of money, office, place, or employment, or gift, reward, or any promise or security for any money, office or employment, or gift, in order to give my vote at this Election. So help me God."

13. If an elector, when required, shall not take the oaths prescribed, his vote shall be expunged.

24. At the close of the poll, immediately after four of the clock of the day of Election, the clerk shall cast up the votes as they appear in the poll book, and deliver the poll book to the Returning Officer, who shall then openly declare the state of the poll, and make return of his writ accordingly, and shall be bound personally to deliver the said poll book and return to the clerk of the Executive Council, within forty-eight hours after the close of the poll.

15. It shall not be lawful for any person whomsoever, whether such person shall have a license to sell wine, spirits or beer, or otherwise, to sell, give, or allow to be sold or given to any person whomsoever; or to allow to be taken or drunk on his premises, on any day whereon an election, nomination, or poll shall be held, any wine, beer, or spirits, or any intoxicating drink whatsoever. And any person whosoever who shall sell, give, or allow

to be sold or given, or drank on his premises on any such day, and within any Electoral Division, wherein an Election nomination is being held, any wine, beer, spirits, or intoxicating drink whatsoever, shall pay and forfeit to our Sovereign Lady the Queen a fine of *ten pounds* sterling, to be recovered on information before any Justice of the Peace within such Election Division, on the oath of one credible witness.

16. It shall not be lawful for any person to carry or have in his possession any fire-arms or other weapon at any Election, nomination or poll. And any person who shall have on his person, or carry any fire-arms of any description whatsoever, or any other weapon, at any such place as aforesaid, on any day whereon any Election, nomination or poll is held at such place, shall pay and forfeit to our Sovereign Lady the Queen, a fine of *five pounds* sterling, to be recovered as in the last preceding section is prescribed.

(650.—Copy.)

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES,
OTTAWA, 19th December, 1871.

No. 546.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch No. 53, of the 28th ultimo, together with copies of the Code of Regulations you have promulgated on the subject of the Elections.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Signed), JOSEPH HOWE,
Secretary of State for the Provinces.

The Honorable A. G. Archibald,
Lieutenant-Governor, Fort Garry.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES,
OTTAWA, 4th January, 1871.

No. 546.
November 28th, 1870.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit to you, herewith, for the information of His Excellency the Governor General, a copy of a Despatch from the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Manitoba, covering a printed copy of a code of Regulations promulgated by him on the subject of the Elections in that Province.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Signed), JOSEPH HOWE,
Secretary of State for the Provinces.

F. Turville, Esq.,
Governor's Secretary.

(No. 62.)

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
FORT GARRY, 9th December, 1870.

SIR,—In referring to the fourth clause of the Manitoba Act, I observe that it runs as follows:—

"The said Province shall be represented in the first instance, in the House of Com-"mons, by four Members, and for that purpose shall be divided by Proclamation of the "Governor General into four Electoral Districts, each of which shall be represented by "one Member."

The division into Districts is of course the business of the Dominion Government, and I am not exactly sure whether it is my duty, without waiting for instructions

from the Governor General, to make any suggestions as to the division, but knowing how many things there are to occupy the attention of the Government at Ottawa, it is not at all improbable that it may not have occurred to them that the duty of taking any action on the subject rests with them.

Nevertheless if there is to be any representation of Manitoba in the House of Commons at its next Session, it is time that some action was commenced on the subject.

I therefore take the liberty of suggesting what seems a natural division.

The settled part of the Province is on the Red River, running north and south, and on the Assiniboine, which meets the Red River at right angles.

The Settlements, therefore, have roughly the shape of the letter T. the top line representing the Red River, and the other the Assiniboine. A natural division into four parts would seem therefore to be a centre, and the three extremities, the centre being at the junction of the two Rivers, and the three other divisions being the Upper Red River, the Lower Red River, and the Upper Assiniboine.

This arrangement is not only naturally suggested by the shape of the Settlements, but would also furnish an equitable division of the people as regards race and creed.

In two of the divisions the French would be in the majority, in the other two, the English.

I send you, herewith, a memorandum marked (G) which shows the division I should propose, and a memorandum (H) showing the comparative numbers of the French and English population, in each. Referring to my Despatch No. 61, of the 8th inst., you will find that I consider the population actually resident in the Province as eleven thousand, of which the one-fourth, or two thousand seven hundred and fifty would be the normal number, were population the sole criterion of representation.

I have endeavored to make the Districts correspond as nearly to this, as circumstances would permit.

No. 1. The centre, is as near the normal number as could be obtained without dividing a parish.

No. 2. Is beneath the normal number, but it contains a space of sixty miles from north to south, and includes not only the Settlements on the Red River, but those on the Seine, and is therefore much the largest of the Electoral Districts.

No. 3. Is a little over the normal number, but the large population of the parish of St. Peter's is made up mainly of settled Indians, and the division gives them as much influence as they are fairly entitled to.

No. 4. Is considerably beyond the normal number, but if reduced by nine hundred who are absentees, it will leave about the number that should send a representative.

If, therefore, the Government approve of this division, it might be described as follows :—

Electoral District.

No. 1. To comprise of the Electoral Divisions recently established by the Proclamation of the Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba for the local Assembly, those known as :—

Headingly,	or	No.	8.
St. Charles,	,,	,,	9.
St. James,	,,	,,	10.
St. Boniface W. & E.		,,	11 & 12
Winnipeg & St. John		,,	18.
Kildonan	,,	,,	19.

No. 2. To comprise all the Settlements upon the Red River and in the neighborhood, lying between the south line of Electoral District No. 1 and the frontier of the United States, including the Settlements on the Seine at Oak Point, or St. Anne.

No. 3. To comprise all the Settlements on the Red River, and in the neighborhood between the north line of Electoral District No. 1 and the northern frontier of the Province including those at Broken Head River.

No. 4. To comprise all the Settlements on the Assiniboine and Lake Manitoba, and all other Settlements to the westward of the western line of Electoral District No. 1.

I send you, herewith, a map which will show the Districts as so suggested.

It would have been well, if the Electoral Districts for the House of Commons could have been laid off in time to render it possible to hold the Elections for both Legislatures at the same time. It would have given us but the one period of excitement, but I fear it would not be judicious to postpone the local Elections so long as to enable us to await your action in the establishment of the Electoral Districts and the issue of Writs. Still, I think it would be desirable there should be as little delay as possible in forwarding your Proclamation and Writs.

I shall send you by next mail the names of Returning Officers for the four Districts, but if you take the same view at Ottawa, as I do here, of the propriety of expediting the Elections, everything can be made ready by the time the names of the Returning Officers reach you.

You will have to consider under what code your Elections are to be conducted. By the Union Act, section 41, it is in effect provided that the laws relating to Elections in the several Provinces shall remain in force in the respective Provinces and be applicable to Dominion Elections.

Of course this applies to Provinces that had Election Laws.

But here we had none; The Manitoba Act, sec. 18, gives the power to the Lieutenant-Governor to provide a code for the local Elections, but so far as I can see, makes no provision for those for the House of Commons.

By what code then are your Dominion Elections to be conducted.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed), ADAMS G. ARCHIBALD.

The Honorable

The Secretary of State for the Provinces,

Ottawa.

G.

Districts.	Parish.	Number.	Total.
No. 1	St. Boniface	819	2,802
	Winnipeg	215	
	St. John's	330	
	Kildonan	323	
	St. James	450	
	Headingly	332	
	St. Charles	333	
No. 2	Ste. Agathe	359	2,145
	St. Norbert	1,080	
	St. Vital	383	
	Ste. Anne	323	
No. 3	St. Paul	270	3,137
	St. Andrews	1,489	
	St. Clements	484	
	St. Peters and Scanterbury	894	
No. 4	St. François Xavier	1,843	3,861
	High Bluff	272	
	Poplar Point	511	
	Portage La Prairie	535	
	St. Paul's in Bay	408	
	Oak Point and Manitoba	292	
Total			11,945

H.

Districts.	—	—	—	Majority.
No. 1.....	French and English	French {819 / 333}	1,152	English.
		Rest English	1,650	
No. 2.....	Wholly French	....	....	French.
No. 3.....	Wholly English.....	....	.....	English.
No. 4.....	French and English	French {1,843 / 408 / 292}	2,543	French.
		Rest English	1,318	

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES,
OTTAWA, 31st December, 1870.

The Secretary of State for the Provinces lays before the Privy Council a Despatch (62) from the Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba, dated at Fort Garry on the 9th of December, communicating the result of the Census recently taken in that Province, and submitting suggestions for the guidance of the Governor General in Council, when fixing the boundaries of the Electoral Districts, which, under the fourth clause of the Manitoba Act, are to return four Members to the House of Commons.

The Secretary of State for the Provinces also submits a Map of the Province of Manitoba, showing the Districts as proposed with Tabular Statement, marked G and H, giving the population and probable origin of the population which each will contain :—

The Secretary recommends that the four Electoral Districts, entitled by Law to send Members to the House of Commons, be defined and described as follows.

Electorial District No. 1 to comprise, of the Electoral Divisions recently established by the Proclamation of the Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba for the local Assembly, those known as :—

Headingly, or No. 8,
St. Charles, or No. 9,
St. James, or No. 10,
St. Boniface, West and East, or Nos. 11 and 12,
Winnipeg and St. John, or No. 18,
Kildonan or No. 19.
Such District to be called and known as the District of Selkirk.

No. 2. To comprise all the Settlements on the Red River and in the neighborhood, lying between the south line of Electoral District No. 1. and the frontier of the United States, including the Settlements on the Seine at Oak Point, or St Anne. Such District to be called and known as the District of Provencher.

No. 3. To comprise all the Settlements on the Red River, and in the neighborhood between the north line of Electoral District No. 1. and the northern frontier of the Province, including those at Broken Head River, such District to be called and known as the District of Lisgar.

No. 4. To comprise all the settlements on the Assiniboine, and Lake Manitoba, and all other Settlements to the westward of the westward line of Electoral District No. 1. such District to be called and known as the District of Marquette.

(Signed), JOSEPH HOWE.

Copy of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the 5th January, 1871.

The Committee of Council have had before them, the annexed Report dated 31st December, 1870 from the Honorable the Secretary for the Provinces, submitting a Despatch from the Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba communicating the results of the Census recently taken in that Province, and submitting suggestions for the guidance of Your Excellency when fixing the Boundaries of the Electoral Districts, which, under the fourth clause of the Manitoba Act, are to return four Members to the House of Commons.

On the recommendation of the Secretary of State for the Provinces, the Committee advise that the four Electoral Districts entitled by law to send Members to the House of Commons be defined and described as in the said annexed report recommended, and that a Proclamation issue under the said fourth clause of the Manitoba Act accordingly.

Certified.

(Signed), WM. H. LEE,
Clerk, Privy Council.

(No. 19.)

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES,
OTTAWA, 13th January, 1871.

SIR,—I have the honor to inform you, that His Excellency the Governor General, has had under his consideration in Council your Despatch, No. 62, of the 9th ulto. sub-
(No. 555.) mitting suggestions for the division by Proclamation of the Province of Manitoba, into four Electoral Districts, under the provisions of the 4th section of the Manitoba Act.

His Excellency has caused the necessary Proclamation to be issued for the division of Manitoba into four Electoral Districts as suggested in your Despatch.

Forty copies of the Extra of the *Canada Gazette* containing the Proclamation are this day mailed to your address.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed), JOSEPH HOWE,
Secretary of State for the Provinces.

The Hon. Adams G. Archibald,
Lieutenant-Governor,
Fort Garry, Manitoba.

LISGAR.

[L.S.]

CANADA.

VICTORIA, by the grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, QUEEN, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.

To all to whom these presents shall come, or whom the same may in any wise concern, GREETING:—

JOHN A. MACDONALD, Attorney General, Canada. } A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas it is in and by an Act of the Parliament of Canada, made and passed in the Thirty-third year of Our Reign, intituled: "An Act to amend and continue the Act 32 and 33 Victoria, chapter 3; and to establish and provide for the Government of the Province of Manitoba," amongst other things in effect enacted; that on, from, and after the day upon which We, by and with the advice and consent of Our Most Honorable Privy Council, under the authority of the one hundred and forty-sixth section of the British North America Act, 1867, shall, by Order in Council in that behalf, admit Rupert's Land and the North Western

Territory into the Union or Dominion of Canada, there shall be formed out of the same a Province, which shall be one of the Provinces of Our Dominion of Canada, and which shall be called the Province of Manitoba, and be bounded as in the said Act of the Parliament of Canada, now in part in recital, is particularly mentioned and described. And it is further in and by the said Act now in part in recital enacted, that on, from and after the said day on which Our Order in Council shall take effect as aforesaid, the provisions of the British North America Act, 1867 shall, except those parts thereof which are in terms made, or by reasonable intendment may be held to be specially applicable to or only to affect one or more, but not the whole of the Provinces at the time of the passing of the said Act now in part in recital, and except so far as the same may be varied by the said Act now in part in recital, be applicable to the Province of Manitoba, in the same way and to the like extent as they apply to the several Provinces of Canada, and as if the Province of Manitoba had been one of the Provinces originally united by the said Act, that is to say, by the British North America Act, 1867. And it is further in and by the said Act now in part in recital enacted, that the said Province shall be represented in the first instance in the House of Commons of Canada by four Members, and for that purpose shall be divided by Proclamation of Our Governer General into four Electoral Districts, each of which shall be represented by one Member, provided that on the completion of the Census in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one, and of each Decennial Census afterwards, the representatives of the said Province shall be re-adjusted according to the provisions of the fifty-first section of the British North America Act, 1867.

And whereas We did, by and with the advice and consent of Our Most Honorable Privy Council, under the authority of the one hundred and forty-sixth section of "The British North America Act, 1867," by Our Order in Council bearing date on the twenty-third day of June now last past, Order and Declare that, from and after the Fifteenth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and seventy, Rupert's Land and the North Western Territory should be admitted into, and become part of, the Dominion of Canada.

And whereas by virtue of the Act of Parliament of Canada, hereinbefore in part recited, there became, and was formed, on, from, and after the Fifteenth day of July, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy, the Province of Manitoba, now one of the Provinces of the Dominion of Canada, bounded as in the last mentioned Act is particularly mentioned and described.

And whereas for representation of the said Province of Manitoba in the House of Commons of Canada, as in the Act of Parliament hereinbefore in such respect recited, is provided, it is expedient that We do, by Proclamation, divide the said Province into four Electoral Districts;

Now know ye, and We do, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council for Canada, and by and under the authority of the Act of the Parliament of Canada, hereinbefore in part recited, by this Our Royal Proclamation, divide the Province of Manitoba, in Our Dominion of Canada, into four Electoral Districts, for the purposes of representation in the House of Commons of Canada, each of which said Districts shall be represented by one Member, and which said Electoral Districts shall be respectively known by the names or designations hereinafter set forth, and shall be composed of such portions of the Province of Manitoba as are hereinafter particularly described, that is to say:—

Electoral District number One to comprise, of the Electoral Divisions recently established by the Proclamation of the Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba, for the Legislative Assembly of Manitoba, those known as

Headingly, or No. 8,
Saint Charles, or No. 9,
Saint James or No. 10,
Saint Boniface, West and East, or Nos. 11 and 12,
Winnipeg and St. John, or No. 18,
Kildonan, or No. 19.

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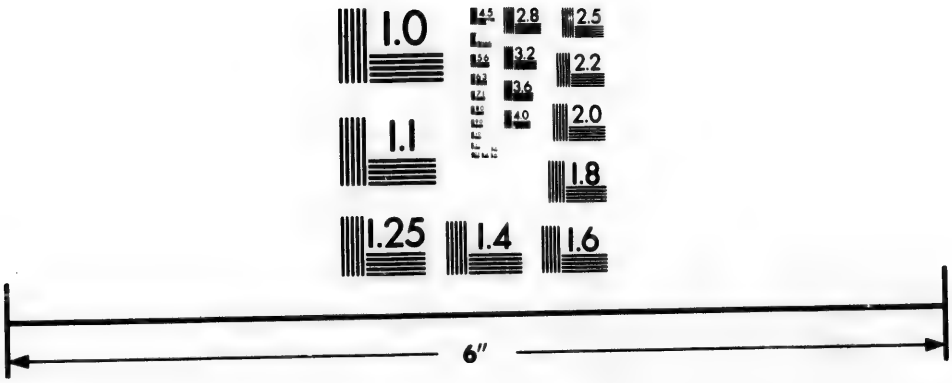

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Such Electoral District number One, to be called and known as the Electoral District of Selkirk.

Electoral District number Two to comprise all the Settlements on the Red River, and in the neighborhood, lying between the south line of Electoral District number One, and the frontier of the United States, including the Settlements on the Seine, at Oak Point or Saint Anne, such Electoral District number Two, to be called and known as the Electoral District of Provencher.

Electoral District number Three, to comprise all the Settlements on the Red River, and in the neighborhood between the north line of Electoral District number One and the northern frontier of the Province, including those at Broken Head River, such Electoral District number Three to be called and known as the Electoral District of Lisgar.

Electoral District number Four, to comprise all the Settlements on the Assiniboine and Lake Manitoba, and all other Settlements to the westward of the western line of Electoral District number One, such Electoral District number Four to be called and known as the Electoral District of Marquette.

Of all which Our loving subjects and all others whom these presents may concern, are hereby required to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

In Testimony Whereof, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed: Witness Our Right trusty and Well-Beloved the Right Honorable John Baron Lisgar, of Lisgar and Bailieborough, in the County of Cavan, Ireland, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and a Baronet, one of Our Most Honorable Privy Council, Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Honorable Order of the Bath, Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor General of Canada, and Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Island of Prince Edward. At Our Government House, in Our City of Ottawa, this Fifth day of January, in the year of Our Lord, One thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, and in the Thirty-fourth year of Our Reign.

By Command,

J. C. AIKINS,

Secretary of State.

(No. 69.—Copy.)

Government House,
Fort Garry, 10th December, 1870.

Sir,—Referring to my Despatch, No. 62, under date of the 9th inst., in which I promised at an early daty to give you the names of Returning Officers, &c., for Electoral Districts, I beg to make the following recommendations:—

For District No. 1.

Returning Officer,—John Sutherland, Sheriff. Clerk,—Louis Marion.

For District No. 2.

Returning Officer,—Nicholas Moward. Clerk,—Roger Marion.

For District No. 3.

Returning Officir,—Thomas Sinclair. Clerk,—Copeland Cowland.

For District No. 4.

Returning Officer,—Joseph Dubuc. Clerk,—Rollin P. Meade.

The place for opening the Court on Nomination Day should be:—

For No. 1.—Winnipeg.
For No. 2.—St. Norbert.
For No. 3.—St. Andrews.
For No. 4.—High Bluff.

On consideration, I think it would be desirable to have two or more polling places in each Electoral District, and in grouping the population, according to language or local convenience, I would suggest that there should be polling places as follow :—

In District No. 1.

A polling place for Electoral Divisions, St. Boniface, East, or No. 11, and St. Boniface, West, or No. 12.

One for St. James, or No 10; St. John and Winnipeg, or No. 18; and Kildonan, or No. 19.

One for St. Charles, or No. 8; and Headingly, or No. 9.

In District No. 2.

One for St. Vital, or No. 13; St. Norbert, or Nos. 14 and 15; and St. Agathe, or No. 16.

One for St. Anne, or No. 17.

In District No. 3.

A polling place for St. Pauls, or No. 20; and St. Andrews, or Nos. 21 and 22.

A polling place for St. Clements, or No. 23; and St. Peters, or No. 24.

In District No. 4.

A polling place for Prairie de St. Paul, or No. 5; and St. Francois Xavier, or Nos. 6 and 7.

One for Portage La Prairie, or No. 2; Poplar Point, or No. 3; and High Bluff, or No. 4.

One for Lake Manitoba, or No. 1.

That is to say;

District No. 1 will have three polling places.
District No. 2 will have two polling places.
District No. 3 will have two polling places.
District No. 4 will have three polling places.

Or 10 polling places in all.

The Returning Officers, I presume, will appoint the subordinate officers, as in Nova Scotia. See sec. 43 of the ch. 28, Acts of 1863, or Rev. Stat., 3rd Series, p. 762, or as in Canada. See Con. Stat. Canada, p. 62, section 44.

But, of course, all this depends on the code you adopt.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed), ADAMS G. ARCHIBALD.

The Honorable
The Secretary of State for the Provinces.

(No. 63.—Copy.)

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
FORT GARRY, 9th December, 1870.

SIR,—I have the honor to enclose you, for the information of His Excellency the Governor-General, certain tabulated results of the recent enumeration of the people of Manitoba.

You will recollect that I had, as already reported, adopted with a view, not only of ensuring accuracy, but of avoiding any question as to accuracy, the system of appointing to each district an English and a French Enumerator, who were to proceed together, but independently, and to keep separate books.

The result shows some little difference between the Enumerators—enough to prove that they did not act in concert, and not enough to disturb confidence in the general result.

I send you, herewith, a document, letter A., which contains an abstract of the popu-

A.

District.	Parish.	Enumerator.	Result.	Total.	Enumerator.	Result.	Total.	Average.	Total.
No. 1...	St. Boniface	Logan.....	821		Dubuc....	817		819	
	St. Vital	,, ...	366		,, ...	400		383	
	St. Norbert.....	,, ...	1,098		,, ...	1,062		1,080	
	St. Agathe	,, ...	356		,, ...	362		359	
				2,641			2,641		2,641
No. 2...	Winnipeg	Sinclair	215		Goulet.....	215		215	
	St. John.....	,, ...	326		,, ...	335		330	
	Kildonan.....	,, ...	343		,, ...	303		323	
	St. Paul's	,, ...	254		,, ...	285		270	
	St. Andrews.....	,, ...	652		,, ...	652		652	
				1,790			1,790		1,790
No. 3...	St. Andrews.....	Begg.....	832		Nolin	842		837	
	St. Clements.....	,, ...	447		,, ...	521		484	
	St. Peters	,, ...	918		,, ...	822		870	
	Scanterbury	,, ...	17		,, ...	30		24	
				2,214			2,215		2,215
No. 4...	St. Anne	Norguay	323		Lavaillée	323		323	
	St. James and Fort ...	,, ...	448		,, ...	453		450	
	Headingly.....	,, ...	332		,, ...	327		330	
	St. Francois Xavier	,, ...	1,837		,, ...	1,850		1,843	
	St. Paul's.....	,, ...	6		,, ...	5		5	
	St. Charles	,, ...	335		,, ...	330		333	
				3,281			3,288		3,284
No. 5...	White Mud	Setter.....141	544		Beauchemin 153	526		535	
	Portage	,, ...394			,, 364				
	West Home Mission ..	,, ... 9			,, 9				
	High Bluff	,, ...	275		,, ...	270		272	
	Poplar Point	,, ...	512		,, ...	511		511	
	Oak Point.....	,, ...	142		,, ...	137		140	
	Lake Manitoba	,, ...	145		,, ...	159		152	
	St. Paul's in Bay.....	,, ...	316		,, ...	397		356	
	Long Lake	,, ...	93		,, ...	11		52	
				2,027			2,011		2,018

By English Books..... ..... 11,953 By French Books 11,948

lation, made by myself, from the different Poll Books of the English and French Enumerators.

I have classified it in such a way as to show the disagreements and concurrences between the different Enumerators.

You will see that the total population of District No. 1, and of District No. 2, is the same by both Enumerators, but they are differently distributed, owing, I presume, to the uncertainties on the question of parish lines.

In sections Nos. 3 and 4 there are slight differences in the total, as well as in the distribution.

The total population by the English Enumerators is Eleven thousand, nine hundred and fifty-three. By French, Eleven thousand, nine hundred and forty-five, or a difference of only eight.

Since the returns, I have been having abstracts made from the Census, employing an English clerk to foot up the English books, and a French clerk the French books.

Their statements are not yet completed, but there are certain points that it will be interesting to know, which they have completed. They make the total population Eleven thousand, nine hundred and sixty-seven, by the English books, and Eleven thousand nine hundred and sixty-three, by the French books, or a difference of only four.

By reference to Table B., herewith, prepared by the clerks, you will find the distribu-

B.

Comparison of Enumerators' Report.

—	Whites.	Indians.	French Half-breeds.	English Half-breeds.
English.....	1,611	578	5,696	4,082
French.....	1,565	558	5,757	4,083

Total, by French Report..... 11,963 Total, by English Report..... 11,967

tion of the population into classes, by which it appears that there are about sixteen hundred whites, and five hundred and eighty Indians included in the enumerated population, and that there is a majority of French over English half-breeds of about sixteen hundred.

By Table C., which is prepared by the clerk making up the French books, you will find the Catholics exceed the Protestants by five hundred, or thereabouts. This, however, has not, as yet, been checked by the calculations of the other clerk.

C.

Abstract Statement of the Census for the Province of Manitoba, enumerated during the Month of November, 1870.

Natives or otherwise.	Under 10.		10 to 20.		20 to 30.		30 to 40.		40 to 50.		50 to 60.		Over 60.		Total.		Total.	Catholics.	Protestants.	Married.	Single.	Widowers.	Widows.	British Subjects.	American Citizens.	Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.										
Half-breeds:—																										
French	1029	944	823	716	541	438	293	245	176	172	109	83	114	74	3085	2672	5757									
English	737	730	552	478	314	322	216	212	145	108	57	72	79	61	2100	1983	4083									
	1766	1674	1375	1194	855	760	509	457	321	280	166	155	193	135	5185	4655	9840									
White, born in																										
North-West	157	133	112	79	72	58	45	26	26	18	6	1	8	6	425	322	747									
Canada	22	20	22	19	44	19	40	20	16	10	13	4	39	6	195	99	294	6247	5716	3790	7812	129	232	11932	31	11963
United States	4	8	13	12	11	1	10	2	4	....	2	....	2	....	45	24	69									
England	2	3	6	6	18	4	19	14	17	3	13	8	3	9	78	47	125									
Scotland	....	....	2	2	41	6	50	8	28	7	21	7	37	31	179	61	240									
Ireland	....	....	....	....	4	2	8	2	9	3	5	5	6	3	31	16	47									
France	....	....	1	....	2	1	5	1	4	....	....	....	1	....	14	1	15									
Other Countries	1	2	....	1	3	1	4	2	8	1	2	1	1	1	19	9	28									
	186	166	156	119	195	92	181	75	112	42	62	26	97	56	986	579	1565									
Indians	65	51	56	48	50	45	42	51	32	19	16	29	17	37	278	280	558									
Total	2017	1891	1587	1361	1100	897	732	583	465	341	244	210	307	228	6449	5514	11963	6247	5716	3790	7812	129	232	11932	31	11963

NOTE.—The Whites born in Canada and the United States are nearly one-half French Canadians.

The results of the enumeration show substantially :—

Total population		11,960
Distribution by race :—		
White population		1,600
Indian householders		560
French half-breeds		5,720
English half-breeds		4,080
		11,960
By creed :—		
Protestants	5,720	
Catholics	6,240	
		11,960

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed), ADAMS G. ARCHIBALD.

The Honorable
The Secretary of State for the Provinces,
Ottawa.

(No. 565.)

OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES,
OTTAWA, 7th January, 1871.

SIR,—I have had the honor to receive and lay before His Excellency the Governor-General, your Despatch, No. 63, of the 9th ult., covering certain Tabulated Statements (3) giving the result of the recent Census of the Province of Manitoba.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Signed), JOSEPH HOWE.
Secretary of State.

The Honorable A. G. Archibald,
Lieutenant-Governor, Fort Garry.

(No. 80.—Copy.)

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
FORT GARRY, 26th December, 1870.

SIR,—In my Despatch, No. 63, under date of the 9th December, 1870, I forwarded you an abstract of the population of Manitoba, made from the French Enumerators' books. Since then I have had a similar abstract made from the books of the English Enumerators, and I send you a copy of the same, herewith, marked Schedule A. I also send you a Memorandum, Schedule B., which will furnish you at a glance the difference existing between the results, as ascertained by the different classes of Enumerators.

A.

Abstract Statement of the Census for the Province of Manitoba, enumerated during the Month of November, 1870.

Natives or otherwise.	Under 10.		10 to 20.		20 to 30.		30 to 40.		40 to 50.		50 to 60.		60 to 70.		Over 70.		Catholics.	Protestants.	Married.	Single.	Widows.	Widowers.	British Subjects.	American Citizens.	Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.									
Half-breeds:—																									
French	990	994	775	718	500	480	277	254	176	176	97	93	52	54	38	27	5568	126	1734	3825	109	26	5692	2	5694
English	698	743	551	488	298	321	195	206	147	150	67	68	45	54	30	15	57	4019	1335	1721	83	27	4070	6	4076
Total	1688	1737	1326	1206	798	801	472	460	323	326	164	161	97	108	68	42	5625	4145	3069	5546	192	53	9762	8	9770
Whites, Natives of																									
Manitoba and North-West	151	156	107	87	64	59	38	32	30	22	6	4	3	1	3	....	142	629	195	564	7	5	771	....	771
Canada	25	23	25	22	48	25	41	27	16	7	12	3	17	4	15	2	131	181	113	192	3	4	310	2	312
England	4	3	4	6	15	4	23	11	17	7	14	9	4	4	2	1	15	113	64	57	3	4	128	...	128
Scotland	1	....	4	3	43	5	49	7	29	8	21	11	22	7	31	6	5	242	166	86	6	19	247	....	247
Ireland	....	....	....	....	4	4	7	2	9	3	8	4	4	2	2	....	18	31	21	16	6	6	47	2	49
France	....	....	....	1	2	1	3	2	3	2	....	....	2	....	....	....	15	1	8	7	....	1	16	....	16
Foreign Countries	....	2	....	....	2	2	8	1	7	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	9	15	15	7	....	2	22	2	24
United States	5	8	12	10	11	1	8	2	6	....	1	....	3	....	....	....	25	42	20	46	...	1	24	43	67
Total	186	192	152	129	189	101	177	84	117	49	64	31	55	18	53	9	360	1254	602	946	25	42	1565	49	1614
Indians, Christians	60	63	56	57	53	58	40	33	28	28	17	25	18	18	10	17	74	507	257	269	48	7	576	5	581
Total of each in Province	1934	1992	1534	1292	1040	960	689	577	468	403	245	217	170	144	131	68	6059	5906	3928	6761	265	102	11903	62	11965

Total Population of the Province 11,965

B.

	Young.	Spence.
Total Population	11,963	11,965
Whites	1,565	1,614
Indians (Christians)	558	581
Catholics	6,247	6,059
Protestants	5,716	5,906
French Half-breeds	5,757	5,694
English Half-breeds	4,083	4,076
	English Books.	French Books.

The results are so nearly the same, the differences are practically of so little consequence, that we may act with safety upon either one or the other.

The returns were made from the English books by a Mr. Young, those from the French books by a Mr. Spence. Though representing the opposite sections of party on almost every political question, they have united in a letter, of which I enclose you a copy, marked Schedule C., giving their explanation of the causes which have occasioned the trifling discrepancy in the results at which they have respectively arrived.

Practically, therefore, you may consider the total population to be 12,000.

Of these, 1,500 are whites, 500 settled Indians, and 10,000 half-breeds, or they may be divided into Protestants, 5,800, Catholics, 6,200.

The half-breeds are in all, say 10,000, of which the English half-breeds are 4,100, French half-breeds, 5,900. Of the whites, amounting to 1,500, half are natives of the North West, one-fifth Canadian, and one-twelfth English. The remainder are of different origins.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed), ADAMS G. ARCHIBALD.

The Honorable
The Secretary of State for the Provinces.

SCHEDULE C.

(Copy.)

FORT GARRY, 23rd December, 1870.

SIR,—We have the honor to hand you abstracts of the Census for the parishes and Province of Manitoba, having completed the duty entrusted to us by Your Honor to compile the same from the Enumerators' books. We regret that a trifling difference occurs in the abstracts from the English and French books in the columns of Whites, Indians, and Religion, which may be explained in the following order :—

1st. The Whites, arising from the irregularity of entries in the Enumerators' books.

2nd. Indians; from the same cause.

3rd. Religion; a few families of Englishmen, have been put down Protestant, which are Catholic. Also, a proper allowance not being made for the children of Catholic and English parents intermarried.

The total result in the Provincial abstract agrees, the difference of one per return, existing only in consequence of the double enumeration of one person. We, therefore, trust that these explanations will meet with the satisfactory approval of Your Honor.

We have the honor to remain,
Your Honor's obedient servants,
(Signed), THOMAS SPENCE,
GEORGE H. YOUNG.
Compilers of Census.

(Copy.—No. 31.—576.)

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES,
OTTAWA, 21st January, 1871.

SIR,—Referring to your various Despatches on the subject of the first Elections to be held in Manitoba for four Members to serve in the House of Commons, I have the honor to inform you that His Excellency the Governor General in Council has been pleased, under the provisions of "The British North American Act, 1867," to direct the issue of the necessary Writs for the Election of such Members; and, that he has further been pleased to name the Returning Officers for the Polling places, and approve of a code of Rules and Regulations to govern the said Elections.

2. Herewith are transmitted two printed copies (duly certified) of the order in Coun-
16th Jan., '71. cil passed upon the subject, together with the necessary Writs (4.)

3. The Writs are addressed to the gentlemen named by you in each Electoral District, and the places where the nominations shall be held are also inserted, and the polling places recommended by you are those which are to be adopted.

4. You will observe further, that the Election Clerks are given by name in the order in Council, and are to be appointed by the Returning Officer.

5. The code of Rules and Regulations included in the order in Council, is based upon the rules used by you for the Election for the Legislative Assembly of Manitoba, revised merely as circumstances have required.

6. I am further to state that His Excellency feels it necessary to request your aid in respect to these Elections, in consequence of the absence in Manitoba of the necessary machinery for the purpose.

7. It is left to you, by Warrant, under your hand and seal at arms, to appoint Returning Officers in the event of any of those named in the Writs not being able to act.

8. It is also left to you to name by Warrant, under your hand and seal at arms, the day for the polling. You will observe that the writ requires the holding of the nomination within eight days after its receipt. Prior to this Proclamation, therefore, it will become necessary for you to name, by such Warrant, the day for the Polling, which, it is presumed, you will make to be the same in each of the Electoral Districts.

9. It is further left to you to designate the name of any one Polling place which embraces more than one of your Electoral Divisions, and this also must be inserted in the Proclamation of the Returning Officer. Printed forms of Warrants, embracing the day to be named, and the place for Polling are enclosed.

10. You will be good enough to see that the several Election Clerks, named in the order in Council, are appointed by the Returning Officer; but, in case of the inability of any one to act, power is given to you, by Warrant, under your hand and seal at arms to appoint other Election Clerks.

11. Power is also given to you by Warrant, similarly, to appoint a Deputy-Returning Officer and Poll Clerk for each Polling place.

12. Printed blanks of Certificate of Return, to be executed under the 15th rule of the order in Council, are also enclosed.

13. It is not thought necessary to transmit to you any other instruments or documents than those above mentioned for the holding of the Poll, inasmuch as the proceedings in all respects will be similar to those at the Elections recently held for the Members of the Legislative Assembly of Manitoba. The necessary oaths, therefore, and Poll Books, and Returns of Returning Officers for the ensuing Elections, will be similar to those used for your Local Elections, and I am to request that the same may be duly provided by or for the Returning Officers, and that a memorandum of any expenses or fees connected with these Elections may be transmitted to me at the time of the Return of the Writs.

14. It is necessary also to ask your attention to the fact that the Returning Officer is to deliver the originals of the Poll Books with all other documents concerning the Elections, Warrants, oaths, &c., with the Writ of Election and his return thereupon to you, as also one copy of the certificate of Election; and I am further to request that these

documents may be sealed by y ı, and addressed to the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, and that you will be good enough to forward the same to me.

15. You will have the goodness to hand to each of the four Returning Officers the two packages addressed to them by the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, and placed by him in my hands this morning for transmission to you.

16. The envelopes addressed to the Returning Officers, containing the Writs, Commissions and Blank Forms of Return, are left open for your inspection.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Signed), JOSEPH HOWE,
Secretary of State for the Provinces.

The Honorable A. G. Archibald,
Lieutenant-Governor, Fort Garry.

(Copy.)

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE CROWN IN CHANCERY FOR CANADA,
OTTAWA, 21st January, 1871.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit to you, herewith, and request you to hand to the Honorable, The Secretary of State for the Provinces, four Writs of Election for the Province of Manitoba, together with the several documents accompanying the same; the whole for transmission to the Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba.

I will feel obliged by your acknowledging the receipt of this letter and its enclosures.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedie.. servant,
(Signed), EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN,
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, Canada.

E. A. Meredith, Esq.,
Under Secretary of State.

Each envelope contains:—Letter to R. O.; Writ with copy of O. C. Com. to R. O.; Blank Form of Return; Blank Form of Recapitulation of Votes.

(Copy—32.)

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES,
OTTAWA, 23rd January, 1871.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 21st instant, transmitting eleven packages containing documents connected with the aproaching Elections in the Province of Manitoba, as per margin, with a view to their being forwarded to the Lieutenant-Governor of that Province.

No. 576.

8 packages: 2 addressed to each Returning Officer. 3 packages addressed to the Lieutenant-Governor.

The documents have been forwarded accordingly.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Signed), JOSEPH HOWE,
Secretary of State for the Provinces.

Edward J. Langevin, Esq.,
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery,

Copy of a Report of The Committee of the Honorable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the 16th January, 1871.

The Committee of Council have had under consideration the annexed Report, dated 14th January, 1871, from the Honorable the Minister of Justice, recommending, in accordance with the provisions of "The British North America Act, 1867," the issue of writs for the first Election of Members to serve in the House of Commons for the four Electoral Districts of the Province of Manitoba, naming the Returning Officers, fixing the Polling places, and submitting a "Code of Rules and Regulations," to govern the said Election; and they respectfully advise that the said annexed Report be approved, and its several recommendations adopted and carried out.

Certified.

(Signed), WM. H. LEE,
Clerk of Privy Council.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
14th January, 1871.

The undersigned has the honor to report:—

That a proclamation has been prepared for the purpose of dividing the Province of Manitoba into four Electoral Districts for representation in the House of Commons of Canada, in accordance with the Order in Council to that effect of 5th January instant. That in accordance with the British North America Act, 1867, section 42, the undersigned recommends that for the first Election of Members for the said Electoral Districts, Writs be issued by the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, in the form now in use, and as settled by the undersigned.

And further, that such Writs be addressed to the persons following as Returning Officers, viz:—

For the Electoral District of Selkirk, to John Sutherland, of the Province of Manitoba, Esquire.

For the Electoral District of Provencher, to Nicholas Moward, of the Province of Manitoba, Esquire.

For the Electoral District of Lisgar, to Thomas Sinclair, of the Province of Manitoba, Esquire.

And for the Electoral District of Marquette, to Joseph Dubuc, of the Province of Manitoba, Esquire.

And that the Writs be addressed to them respectively, as such Returning Officer, or in case of death, refusal, or inability from sickness, absence or any other cause to act as such Returning Officer, then to such other person, as in any such case of death, refusal or inability from sickness, absence or any other cause to act, the Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba may, by warrant under his hand and Seal at Arms, appoint as such Returning Officer, and which Warrant shall be returned with the return of such Writ of Election, to the Secretary of State for the Provinces.

That the Returning Officers shall, in their several Commissions, be instructed to carry out the Elections, and the several proceedings in connection therewith, in accordance with the Code of Rules and Regulations herewith submitted.

And that the places within the Electoral Districts respectively, where meetings for nominations shall be held, shall be as follows, that is to say:—

For the Electoral District of Selkirk, at Winnipeg.
For the Electoral District of Provencher. at St. Norbert.
For the Electoral District of Lisgar, at St. Andrews, and
For the Electoral District of Marquette, at High Bluff.

And that if at the said Election, in and for any of the Electoral Districts aforesaid, a Poll has been demanded and granted, such Poll shall be opened on a day to be named by warrant under the hand and Seal at Arms of the Lieutenant-Governor, which Warrant

shall be returned with the Writ of Election to the Secretary of State for the Provinces, and such Poll shall be kept either in the open air, or in some building in the Polling places hereinafter men[illegible] for that purpose, in such Electoral District, as follows, that is to say :—

In and for the Electoral District of Selkirk, at one Polling Place either in St. Boniface east, or No. 11, of the Electoral Divisions of the Province of Manitoba ; or in St. Boniface west, or Electoral Division No. 12, for voters in St. Boniface east, and St Boniface west.

And at one other Polling place either in St. James, or Electoral Divison No. 10 ; or St. John and Winnipeg, or Electoral Division No. 18 ; or Kildonan, or Electoral Division No. 19, for voters in St. James, St. John, and Winnipeg, and Kildonan.

And at one other Polling place either in St. Charles, or Electoral Division No. 8 ; and Headingly, or Electoral Division No. 9, for voters in St. Charles, and Headingly.

In and for the Electoral District of Provencher :—

At one Polling place either in St. Vital, or Electoral Division No. 13 ; or at St. Norbert, or Electoral Division Nos. 14 and 15, or at St. Agathe, or Electoral Division No. 16, for the voters in St. Vital, St. Norbert, and St. Agathe.

And at one other Polling place in St. Anne, or Electoral Division No. 17, for the voters in St. Anne.

In and for the Electoral District of Lisgar :—

At one Polling place either in St. Paul, or Electoral Division No. 20 ; or St. Andrew's, or Electoral Divisions Nos. 21 and 22, for the voters in St. Paul, and St. Andrew's.

And at one other Polling place, either in St. Clement, or Electoral Division No. 23, or St. Peters, or Electoral Division No. 24, for the voters in St. Clement and St. Peter's.

In and for the Electoral District of Marquette :—

At one Polling place, either in Prairie de St. Paul or Electoral Division No. 5 ; or St. Francois Xavier, or Electoral Divisions Nos. 6 and 7, for the voters in Prairie de St. Paul and St. Francois Xavier.

And at one other polling Place, either in Portage la Prairie, or Electoral Division No. 2 ; or Poplar Point, or Electoral Division No. 3 ; or High Bluff, or Electoral Division No. 4, for the voters of Portage la Prairie, Poplar Point and High Bluff.

And at one other Polling place at Lake Manitoba, or Electoral Division No. 1, for the voters of Lake Manitoba.

And the Polling place of any Poll, embracing more than one Electoral Division as aforesaid, shall be held at such one of the places hereinbefore mentioned, as may be designated to the Returning Officer by the Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba by Warrant under his hand and seal, and which Warrant shall be returned with the return of the Writ of Election, to the Secretary of State for the Provinces.

And the undersigned further recommends that the Returning Officers shall respectively appoint as the Election Clerks, as follows :—

For the Electoral District of Selkirk, Louis Marion, of the Province of Manitoba, Gentleman.

For the Electoral District of Provencher, Roger Marion, of the Province of Manitoba, Gentleman.

For the Electoral District of Lisgar, Copeland Cowlard, of the Province of Manitoba, Gentleman.

And for the Electoral District of Marquette, Rollin P. Meade, of the Province of Manitoba, Gentleman.

And that in case of the death, refusal, or inability from sickness, absence, or any other cause, to act as such Election Clerk, then to such other person as in case of such death, refusal, or inability from sickness, absence, or any cause to act, the Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba may, by warrant under his hand and seal and arms, appoint as such Election Clerk, and which Warrant shall be returned with the return of the Writ of Election to the Secretary of State for the Provinces.

And that the Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba may, by Warrant, under his hand and seal and arms, appoint a Deputy-Returning Officer and Poll Clerk for each Polling place in each such Electoral District, and which last mentioned Warrant shall be returned, with the return of the Writ of Election, to the Secretary of State for the Provinces.

The undersigned further recommends that the first Election of Members of the House of Commons from Manitoba be guided by this Order in Council, and by the following:

CODE OF RULES AND REGULATIONS

For the first Election of Members of the Province of Manitoba, to serve in the House of Commons of Canada.

1. The Election of each of the four Electoral Districts into which the Province of Manitoba is divided, for the purposes of representation in the House of Commons, shall be held in each such Electoral District.

2. The Election in Each Electoral District shall be conducted by the Returning Officer and Clerk, and under the Returning Officer by the Deputy-Returning Officer and Poll Clerks, who shall be appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor, under his hand and seal at arms.

3. The Returning Officer, immediately on receipt of the Writ for holding an Election, shall endorse thereon the day of receipt, and forthwith thereafter cause public notices to be posted in writing, or by printed handbills, in some of the most public places of the Electoral District, declaring the day for holding his meeting for nomination, being within eight days after the receipt of such Writ; and the place within the Electoral District where the same shall be held; and also, in case a Poll shall be demanded, the day, time, and places at which such Poll shall be taken, such day being that which may be named for such purpose by the Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba, by Warrant, under his hand and seal at arms.

4. On the day appointed for nomination, the Returning Officer shall open his meeting at the place named in his notice, between the hours of ten and twelve o'clock in the forenoon, and shall read his writ, and shall take the following oath, to be administered by a Justice of the Peace, of any two electors then present:

"I, A.B., do swear that I have not received any sum of money, office or employment, "or gratuity, or any bond, bill, or note, or promise of gratuity whatsoever, either by "myself or another, to my use or advantage for making any return at this Election, and "that I will discharge my duty impartially and according to law."

And the Returning Officer shall then administer to the clerk appointed to assist him in the Election, an oath for the faithful and impartial discharge of his duty, and shall continue the meeting open until two of the clock in the afternoon of that day; and on the same day, and as soon after two of the clock as the duties remaining to be performed will permit, shall finally close the meeting, unless a Poll shall be demanded and granted as herein provided.

5. If a Poll be demanded and granted, the Returning Officer shall, on or before the day of polling, administer to each of the Deputy Returning Officers and Poll Clerks an oath for the faithful and impartial discharge of his duty.

6. The Returning Officer shall, at his meeting on nomination day, receive the names of the candidates, proposed by two electors of the Electoral District, previously to two o'clock, and their names shall be entered by the clerk, under the Returning Officer's direction in a record book; and no candidate's name shall be entered after two o'clock, and at that hour the Returning Officer shall proclaim the names of candidates. And whenever, previously to two o'clock, no more than one candidate has been proposed, the election shall forthwith be determined, and the Returning Officer shall declare the candidate proposed duly elected a Member, and shall make return of the writ accordingly; and shall execute and procure the execution, according to the fifteenth Rule hereinafter set

forth, of such certificate, and to be dealt with as is therein mentioned ; but where opposing candidates shall be proposed, previously to two o'clock, and a Poll has been demanded, the Returning Officer shall then grant the Poll and make proclamation of the day, time, and places at which the Poll will be taken in the Electoral District, conformably with the notice before conditionally given, and then adjourn the meeting, as regards the Elections in which a Poll shall be demanded, to such Election day.

7. The qualification of voters for the first Election of Members for the House of Commons, shall be as defined by the seventeenth section of the Act establishing the Province of Manitoba, for Election of Members to serve in the Legislative Assembly of Manitoba ; and the list of such voters to be used at such first Election of Members for the House of Commons shall be that used, or to be used in the first Election of Members to serve in the said Legislative Assembly.

8. Any candidate proposed at such Election may, at any time before one o'clock of nomination day, by writing under his hand, or publicly and openly at the meeting, direct his name to be withdrawn ; in which case, the entry in the record book shall be erased, and the Returning Officer shall immediately give notice by proclamation aloud ; and thereupon such party shall not be considered as having been proposed as a candidate.

9. No Returning or Deputy Officer shall receive, nor shall any Poll Clerk record the name of a person as a candidate ; nor shall any vote be received for him, unless his name shall have been entered as a candidate in the record book aforesaid at the nomination meeting, and shall not have been expunged. Any votes entered on a Poll Book contrary to this provision, shall, in respect of such person, be expunged, and not counted by the Returning or Deputy Officer in casting up the votes.

10. When a Poll shall have been granted, it shall be opened at the several Polling places in the Electoral District, at nine o'clock in the morning of the day appointed, and be kept opened until four o'clock in the afternoon, when it shall finally close.

11. When a Poll has been granted, the clerk shall prepare a Poll Book, and enter therein in separate columns the names of the candidates, for whom votes are to be given ; and the names of the candidates, and the necessary information regarding them, shall, before the opening of the Poll, be furnished by the Returning or Deputy-Returning Officer to any person requiring the same.

12. Before any elector is permitted to vote, he shall state his name and residence, and shall then state the candidate for whom he shall vote ; and the clerk shall, under the direction of the Returning or Deputy Returning-Officer, enter the same on the Poll Book.

13. The Returning or Deputy Returning Officer shall appoint an Inspector, and Agent, and a Clerk, when nominated by or on behalf of a candidate at or before the opening of the Poll, and their names shall be immediately entered on the Poll Book. The candidate's clerk shall take the following oath, to be administered by the presiding officer :—

" I, A.B., do swear that I will take this Poll fairly and impartially, by entering the " names and places of abode of the electors, and the names of the candidates for whom they " shall vote."

14. Every elector, before he shall be permitted to vote, shall, if required by the presiding officer, candidate, or his agent, or an elector, take the oaths following, or either of them, to be administered to him by the presiding officer, that is to say :—

OATH NUMBER ONE.

" I, A.B., do swear that I am qualified to vote at this Election, that I am of the full " age of twenty-one years, and am a British subject, that I am a householder within this " Electoral District, entitled to vote under the provisions of the Manitoba Act, and that I " reside at , and that I have not before given my vote at this Election. So help " me God."

OATH NUMBER TWO.

" I, A.B., do swear that I have not received by myself, or another, or any person

" in trust for me, or to my use, directly or indirectly, any sum of money, office, place, or " employment, or gift, reward, or any promise or security for any money, office, or employ- " ment, or gift, in order to give my vote at this Election. So help me God."

13. If an elector, when required, shall not take the oaths prescribed, his vote shall be expunged.

14. At the close of each Poll, immediately after four of the clock of the day of Election, the Deputy Returning-Officer shall cast up the votes as they appear on his Poll Book, and certify as correct, and deliver the said Poll Book forthwith personally to the Returning Officer, who shall immediately thereupon cast up the votes as they appear in the several Poll Books of the several Polling places in his Electoral District, and shall then deliver the originals of the said several Poll Books, with the Writ of Election and his return thereupon to the Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba, for transmission to the Secretary of State for the Provinces.

15. The Returning Officer shall, as soon as possible, after the close of the Poll in each Electoral District, openly declare the state of the Poll, and shall forthwith execute in duplicate, under his hand and seal, and procure the execution under the hands and seals of three Electors, a certificate to the following effect:—" We, the Returning Officer and " three voters of the Electoral District of , in the Province of Manitoba, " do hereby certify that has been elected as a Member of the House of " Commons of Canada for the said Electoral District of . Dated, &c." And one copy shall be delivered to the person so elected, and the other shall be delivered by the Returning Officer to the Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba for transmission to the Secretary of State for the Provinces.

16. It shall not be lawful for any person whomsoever, whether such person shall have a license to sell wine, spirits or beer, or otherwise to sell, give or allow to be sold or given to any person whomsoever; or to allow to be taken or drunk on his premises, on any day whereon an Election, nomination or Poll shall be held, any wine, beer, or spirits, or any intoxicating drink whatsoever. And any person whosoever who shall sell, give, or allow to be sold or given, or drank on his premises on any such day, and within any Electoral Division, wherein an Election nomination is being held, any wine, beer, spirits or intoxicating drink whatsoever, shall pay and forfeit to Our Sovereign Lady the Queen, a fine of *Ten Pounds* sterling, to be recovered on information before any Justice of the Peace within such Election Division, on the oath of one credible witness.

17. It shall not be lawful for any person to carry or have in his possession any fire-arms or other weapon at any Election, nomination or Poll. And any person who shall have on his person, or carry any fire-arms of any description whatsoever, or any other weapon, at any such place as aforesaid, on any day whereon any Election, nomination or Poll is held at such place, shall pay and forfeit to Our Sovereign Lady the Queen, a fine of *Five Pounds* sterling to be recovered as in the last preceding section is prescribed.

JOHN A. MACDONALD,
Minister of Justice.

(Telegram.)

OTTAWA, Feb. 25th, 1871.

By telegraph from Fort Garry 18th, *via* St. Clouds 24th.

SIR,—The Election Writs and all other papers mentioned in and sent with your Despatch, number 36 of the 21st ultimo, have not arrived, nothing touching Elections, except ten copies of certified order, presenting rules for Election has been received, bag containing missing documents supposed to have been lost on prairies fifty miles beyond Pembina, duplicate documents—if they turn up, will telegraph immediately —will send particulars by mail.

(Signed), A. G. ARCHIBALD.

To the Honorable
Secretary of State for the Provinces.

Copy of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the 27th February, 1871.

It having been represented by the Honorable the Secretary of State for the Provinces, that the Writs issued for the first Election of Members to serve in the House of Commons for the four Electoral Districts of the Province of Manitoba, with the documents accompanying them, have not reached their destination, the Committee of Council advise that the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, be instructed forthwith to issue duplicate Writs bearing the same date, and addressed to the same Returning Officers as the former writs, together with duplicates of the several documents accompanying the same.

Certified.

(Signed), WM. H. LEE.
Clerk, Privy Council.

To the Honorable
The Secretary of State for the Provinces, &c., &c.

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE CROWN IN CHANCERY FOR CANADA,

OTTAWA, 28th February, 1871.

Sir,—In obedience to an Order of the Honorable the Privy Council of the 27th instant, I have the honor to transmit you, herewith, and request you to hand to the Honorable the Secretary of State for the Provinces, the four Duplicate Writs of Elections for the Province of Manitoba, and a copy of Orders in Council, thereto attached, together with the several documents accompanying the same, as per margin, the whole for transmission to the Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba.

I will feel obliged by your acknowledging the receipt of this letter and its enclosures.

I have, &c.,

(Signed), EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN,
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, Canada.

E. A. Meredith, Esq.,
Under Secretary of State for the Provinces, &c., &c.
Ottawa.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES,

OTTAWA, 28th February, 1871.

SIR,—I have the honor to inform you that His Excellency the Governor General, has had before him in Council your telegram reporting that the Writs issued for the first Election of Members to serve in the House of Commons for the four Electoral Districts of Manitoba, with the other documents relating thereto and referred to in my letter of the 21st ultimo, had not reached their destination. His Excellency in Council has, under the circumstances aforesaid, been pleased to direct that duplicate Writs be issued bearing the same date, and addressed to the same Returning Officers as the former Writs, with duplicate copies of the several documents accompanying the same.

(No. 576.)

28th Feb., 1871. I now enclose copy of a letter from the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery with the four duplicate Writs and other documents mentioned in his latter, as received from him.

Duplicates of the other documents referred to in my letter of the 21st ultimo, are in course of preparation, and will be forwarded in one or two days.

I have, &c.,

(Signed), JOSEPH HOWE,
Secretary of State.

The Honorable A. G. Archibald,
Lieutenant-Governor, Fort Garry.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
FORT GARRY, February 8th, 1871.

No. 99. SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch, No. 31, under date of the 21st ultimo, which arrived by the mail of to-day, and in which you inform me, among other things, that you have transmitted with your Despatch, certain documents for use in the Election to be held in the several districts.

The only papers referred to in the Despatch that have reached me, are ten certified copies of the Order in Council prescribing the rules for the Election.

Neither the Writs nor the blank Warrants to appoint Returning Officers, nor the blank Warrants for fixing the Polling day, nor the blank Warrants to designate the names of the Polling Districts, all of which are mentioned in the despatch to which I am replying have arrived by this mail.

You mention that the Writs were addressed to certain gentlemen, named by me, and thinking it possible that the papers might not have been enclosed to me, I have sent to the post office to ascertain whether they may not have come to the parties to whom you say they were addressed, without being put under cover to me. But I find that there is no intelligence of them, and therefore I am led to fear that one of the mail bags must have been lost.

I have received some information from a gentleman just arrived from St. Paul, in reference to the mail, in which these documents were to have been sent, and I learn that as he passed along some 32 miles this side of Grand Forks, about 95 miles beyond Pembina, he saw the bags lying piled up on the snow beside the mail sled in which they had been carried, and it is possible that one of the bags has been mislaid or lost.

So soon as I obtained this information I sent for Mr. Bannatyne, the Postmaster, and I expect him every minute, when I shall be able to ascertain further particulars, and shall be better able to judge whether or not there is a bag astray.

If the Writs were here, we could get on without the other papers, as it would be easy with the Code of Rules to frame such documents as would answer the purpose. But without the writs of course we can do nothing. You will be able to ascertain, at Ottawa, whether the mail which brought your Despatch, also brought the other papers, and if so, and a bag is lost, in the doubt there may be, whether it will ever turn up, it may be, necessary to forward duplicate copies of the different documents, so as to render it possible to hold the Election.

If the bag should turn up, or the papers come to hand, I shall telegraph at once.

If I obtain sufficient information to justify me in the attempt, I may send off a special messenger to the spot where the mail was abandoned to ascertain if the bag could be found, as it would save us three or four weeks, if we have to await a new supply of documents from Ottawa.

I shall make the details connected with the mail, the subject of a separate Despatch, so as to form the foundation, if His Excellency the Governor General thinks fit, for a remonstrance to the United States' Government.

I have, &c.,

(Signed), ADAMS G. ARCHIBALD.

The Honorable
The Secretary of State for the Provinces, Ottawa.

(123.)

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES,
OTTAWA, 3rd March, 1871.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 28th ultimo, transmitting four duplicate Writs of Elections for the Province of Manitoba, and copies of Orders in Council attached, together with the several documents accompanying the same as per margin, with a view to their being forwarded to the Lieutenant-Governor of that Province.

(No. 576.)
1. Writs, C. C. attached.
2. Letter, Clrk C. C. C. to R. C.
3. Communication of R. O.
4. Blank recapitulation of votes.

The documents have been forwarded accordingly.

I have, &c.,

(Signed), JOSEPH HOWE.

E. J. Langevin, Esq.,
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES,
OTTAWA, 3rd March, 1871.

(260.)

SIR,—With reference to my letter of the 28th ultimo, I have the honor to transmit to you, herewith, the several documents mentioned in the annexed Schedule, connected
(No. 576.) with the approaching Elections for the House of Commons, for the Province of Manitoba, referred to in the concluding paragraph of that Commission, as received by me from the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery.

I have received your Despatch, No. 99, of the 8th ultimo, on the subject of the non-arrival of the Writs of Election, and other documents connected therewith.

I have, &c.,

(Signed), JOSEPH HOWE,
Secretary of State for the Provinces.

The Honorable A. G. Archibald,
Lieutenant-Governor, Fort Garry.

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE CROWN IN CHANCERY FOR CANADA,
Ottawa, 3rd March, 1871.

SIR,—I have the honor, in obedience to an Order of the Honorable the Privy Council of the 27th February last past, to send you, herewith, several blank forms and copies of a certain Order in Council, having reference to the Elections for the House of Commons, in the Province of Manitoba, as mentioned in the accompanying Schedule; I beg to request you will hand the same to the Honorable the Secretary of State for the Provinces, to be transmitted to the Lieutenant-Governor of the said Province.

Please acknowledge the receipt of this letter, and oblige.

I have, &c.,

(Signed), EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN,
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery,
Canada.

E. A. Meredith, Esq.,
Under Secretary of State for the Provinces,
Ottawa.

SCHEDULE.

47	Warrants, designating Polling places,	Lieut.-Governor, Manitoba.
47	" " Applicants R. C., and Poll Clerks.	
22	Copies of Order in Council.	
22	Returns.	
11	Warrants appointing Returning Officer.	
9	Copies, Order in Council, John Sutherland, Esq., Returning Officer, Selkirk.	
8	" " Nicholas Moward, Esq., Returning Officer, Provencher.	
8	" " Thomas Sinclair, Esq., Returning Officer, Lisgar.	
9	" " Joseph Dubuc, Esq., Returning Officer, Marquette.	

(129.)

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES,
OTTAWA, 4th March, 1871.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 3rd instant, (No. 576.) transmitting several blank forms and copies of a certain Order in Council, mentioned in a schedule annexed to your communication, having reference to the Elections for the House of Commons, in the Province of Manitoba.

The documents in question have been forwarded to the Lieutenant-Governor of that Province.

I have, &c.,

(Signed), JOSEPH HOWE.

E. J. Langevin, Esq.,
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery.

9.—GREAT SEALS.

(Copy.)

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA,
Tuesday, 2nd August, 1870.

Present,—

His Excellency, The Governor General—In Council.

His Excellency, by, and with the advice of The Queen's Privy Council, of Canada, and under the provisions of the Act passed by the Parliament of Canada at its last Session, intituled, "An Act to amend and continue the Act 32 and 33 Victoria, Chapter "3, and to establish and provide for the Government of the Province of Manitoba" has been pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the said Province of Manitoba shall, upon all occasions that may be required, use a Common Seal, to be called the Great Seal of the Province of Manitoba, which said Seal shall be composed of Vert, a Buffalo, Guardante proper. On a Chief Argent a St. George's Cross—Gules with a Royal Crown in centre, with the legend or inscription—"The Great Seal of the Province "of Manitoba."

Certified.

(Signed), WM. H. LEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council for Canada.

To the Honorable
The Secretary of State for the Provinces.

(411.)

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES,
OTTAWA, 29th August, 1870.

SIR,—I have the honor to inform you that the Great Seal of the Province of Manitoba has been completed, and has, in accordance with the instructions contained in (No. 344.) your letter to Mr. Under-Secretary Meredith, of the 12th instant, been forwarded to you at Fort Garry, to the care of Messieurs Hill, Griggs & Co., St. Paul, Minnesota.

The press for the Seal of the North-West Territories, has been ordered, and will be forwarded to you through the same channel, when received.

I have, &c.,

(Signed), G. POWELL,
For Under-Secretary of State for the Provinces.

The Honorable A. G. Archibald,
Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba, Fort Garry.

10.—ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

Copy of a Report of a Committee of The Honorable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the 17th August, 1870.

On a memorandum, dated 13th August, 1870, from the Hon. the Minister of Public Works, reporting that Your Excellency, on the 8th June, 1870, was pleased to authorize the carrying out of certain arrangements with the North-Western Telegraph Company, for the construction of a Line of Telegraph from Fort Garry, to connect with the Company's Lines in Minnesota.

That his Department has since been in communication with the President of said Company, in reference to the establishment of such service on the conditions specified in the Minister's Reports to Council of the 17th May and 7th June, 1870.

That a reply has been received from the Company, agreeing to construct a Line of Telegraph on the following somewhat modified conditions, viz:

1. The North-Western Telegraph Company to build one Wire Line, by or before 1st September, 1871, connecting Fort Garry with the Company's present Lines.

2. The Company to maintain the Line so constructed, at its own cost, for a period of three years, from the date of opening of the same.

3. The Company to transmit official messages of the Dominion Governments at a rebate of 25% on the regular tariff in force on the Company's Lines in Minnesota, in cases where the messages contain not exceeding 100 words; and at a rebate of 75% where messages exceed 100 words; said rebate applying also to all their Lines.

4. The Canadian Government to secure to the Company the right of property of Line between Pembina and Fort Garry, and the right of doing business upon it free and without taxation.

5. The Government to supply, free of charge, sufficient wire and insulators to extend from Fort Garry to Breckenridge, on the Red River, a distance of about 300 miles—delivering it at Fort Garry, Pembina and Georgetown, and to furnish additional wire, (say 200 miles), up to a total length of 500 miles, at cost price, receiving payment for the said 200 miles in telegraphy.

6. The Government to pay the Customs' Duty on wire entering the United States, if such be demanded.

7. The wire so furnished for the Line from Fort Garry to Breckenridge to revert to the Dominion Government in case the Telegraph Company should fail to maintain the Line at its own expense, as provided in clause No. 2, and so much of the additional 200 miles of wire as remains unpaid for to be returned or made good to the Government.

The Minister further reports that the difference between the original conditions and the amended ones, consists chiefly in the time for the completion of the Line being fixed in the latter for the 1st September, 1871.—(See clause 1.)—In less favorable terms being now agreed to as regards the rebate to be allowed on Government messages. (Clause 3.) And in the Company requiring the Government to furnish insulators, as well as wire, free of charge. (Clause 5.)

In a subsequent report from the Minister, of the 16th August, he submits that on a reconsideration of the subject, he thinks it advisable that clause No. 4 should be revised, and read as given hereunder, inasmuch as the power of granting such right and privilege lies with the Local Government of Manitoba, and not with the General Government, viz:

4. The Canadian Government to obtain for the Company from the Government of the Province of Manitoba, the right of property of proposed Telegraph Line between the United States' Frontier and Fort Garry, and further to use its best offices with said Local Government, to insure to the Company the additional privilege of doing business on the same, free and without taxation.

That, after due consideration, he is of opinion it would be good policy to close with the North-Western Telegraph Company, on the terms as amended, and he recommends that Your Excellency be pleased to authorize his final acceptance of the Company's offer.

The Committee submit the recommendations of the Minister of Public Works for Your Excellency's approval.

Certified.

(Signed), WM. H. LEE,
Clerk, Privy Council.

(No. 8,154—Sub. 998—Ref. 12,319.)

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS,
OTTAWA, 9th September, 1870.

Copy of 12,114—Enclosed.

SIR,—I am directed to enclose for your perusal copy of a Report of the Honorable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency in Council, on the 17th ultimo, stating the conditions on which certain arrangements have been entered into with the North-Western Telegraph Company for the construction and maintenance of a line of telegraph between Fort Garry and the United States' frontier; and I am to call your attention to that part of the Report referring to clause 4, of the conditions as finally proposed by the Government, and which has been subsequently accepted by the Company.

You will notice that it is stipulated that this Government shall obtain for the Company, from the Manitoba Government, the right of property of the line of telegraph in question, and shall also use its best offices to secure to the Company the privilege of carrying on its business free and without taxation.

The Minister asks that you will be pleased to make a formal request to the Manitoba Government in terms of this agreement, communicating the result to the Department of Public Works, so soon as you are notified of the acquiescence of that Government or otherwise.

I have, &c.,

(Signed), T. TRUDEAU,
Deputy of Minister, Public Works.

The Honorable
The Secretary of State for the Provinces,
Ottawa.

(426.)

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES,
OTTAWA, 13th September, 1870.

(No. 377.)
9th Sept., 1870.
17th Aug., 1870.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit to you, herewith, a copy of a letter from the Department of Public Works, together with a copy of the Order in Council therein referred to, on the subject of a proposed agreement with the North Western Telegraph Company for the construction and maintenance of a line of telegraph between Fort Garry and the United States' frontier.

May I request that you will have the goodness to bring these documents, as soon as practicable under the consideration of the Government of Manitoba, with reference to that portion of the proposed agreement which relates to the right of property of the line of telegraph within the limits of that Province, and that you will communicate their decision on the subject to this Department for the information of the Department of Public Works.

I have, &c,

(Signed), JOSEPH HOWE,
Secretary of State for the Provinces.

The Honorable A. G. Archibald,
Lieutenant-Governor, Fort Garry.

(No. 11.)

FORT GARRY, 30th September, 1870.

SIR,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch, No. 337, dated 13th September instant, covering certain papers having reference to the proposed construction of a line of telegraph to connect Fort Garry with the line of the North West Telegraph Company, and in reply beg to enclose you copy of a Minute of Council passed this day on the subject, which will explain the action of the Government of Manitoba thereon.

I have, &c.,

(Signed), ADAMS G. ARCHIBALD.

To the Honorable
The Secretary of State for the Provinces.

At a Council held at the office of the Provincial Secretary in Winnipeg, on the 30th September, A. D., 1870.

Present :—
The Lieutenant-Governor,
The Hon. Mr. Boyd,
The Hon. Mr. Girard.

Approved.

(Signed), A. G. A.

The Lieutenant-Governor submits a Despatch from the Honorable the Secretary of State for the Provinces, under date of the 13th September instant, conveying certain papers referring to a proposed continuation of a telegraph line connecting Fort Garry with the lines of the North Western Telegraph Company, and reciting, among other matters, the terms of a contract entered into by the Government of Canada with the North-Western Telegraph Company, which contains, among other things, the clause following :—

"The Canadian Government to obtain for the Company from the Government of the Province of Manitoba, the right of property of proposed telegraph line between the United States' frontier and Fort Garry, and further to use its best offices with the said Local Government, to insure to the Company the additional privilege of doing business on the same, free and without taxation. And asking the Lieutenant-Governor to bring the same under the consideration of his Council for their action thereon."

The Council thereupon recommend that the Government of Manitoba shall undertake to secure to the Company the right of property of the line between the United States' frontier and Fort Garry, and the right of doing business upon the same, free and without taxation, and they further recommend that the necessary steps be taken at the proper time to procure an Act of the Legislature of Manitoba to secure these privileges for the Company.

Certified.

(Signed), H. BOUTHILLIER,
C. E. C., pro. tem.

(502.)

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES,
OTTAWA, 21st October, 1870.

(No. 377.)
30th Sept., 1870.

SIR,—With reference to the letter from your Department, of the 9th ultimo, I have the honor to transmit to you, herewith, a copy of a Despatch from the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Manitoba, covering a copy of a Minute of his Executive Council, on the subject of the proposed con-

struction of a line of telegraph to connect Fort Garry with the line of the North West Telegraph Company.

I have, &c.,
(Signed), JOSEPH HOWE,
Secretary of State for the Provinces.

The Honorable
The Minister of Public Works, &c., &c.

(503.)

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES,
OTTAWA, 21st October, 1860.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch, No. 11, of the 30th ultimo, transmitting, with reference to my communication of the 13th ultimo, a copy of a Minute of your Executive Council, on the subject of the proposed construction of a line of telegraph to connect Fort Garry with the line of the North West Telegraph Company.

I have, &c.,
(Signed), JOSEPH HOWE,
Secretary of State for the Provinces.

The Honorable A. G. Archibald,
Lieutenant-Governor, Fort Garry.

(No. 7.)

BOUNDARY LINE.

FORT GARRY, 29th September, 1870.

SIR,—In my Despatch, No. 6, under date of the 21st instant, I had the honor to advise you that, in anticipation of possible interference with the flat boats coming down Red River with supplies of goods for this place, Colonel Jarvis, at my request, had despatched a company of the 1st Ontario Volunteers to the Hudson's Bay Fort, at Pembina.

I am glad to be able to report that many of the boats laden with goods have since come down in safety, and that I have reason to believe the stationing of the troops there has been very useful as a check against anticipated attacks.

The troops are at present encamped about half a mile on this side of the Hudson's Bay Company's Fort, at Pembina.

It seems that about the year 1850 the present General, then Captain Pope, under authority from the United States' Government, took observations to fix the exact spot where the 49th parallel of latitude crossed the Red River, and after spending several days on this service, erected a post on the bank of the river to mark the spot. This post is about one-fourth of a mile to the south of the Hudson's Bay Company's Fort, and is still standing.

Sometime about 1860 the people of Pembina erected another post, on the river about a mile to the north of the first post.

A man from this settlement had put up a house close to the boundary line, and was carrying on a trade in whisky, which was smuggled into the village of Pembina, and this post was put up, and the local authorities claimed jurisdiction to it, so as to drive the party away. This has been locally known as the "whisky post," but, besides its local object, had no significance.

Last spring a corps of American engineers was sent out by the United States' Government to lay off a military reserve in the neighborhood of the boundary line, and a series of observations was made to fix the parallel. Eventually they put up a post, which is about half way between the original post and the whisky post, but at such a point as to throw the Hudson's Bay Company's Fort into the American territory. I have no means of knowing whether they had any authority from their own Government to run out the

parallel. The reserve which they were running out was to the south of the Pembina river, and about four miles distant from the boundary. Neither have I any means of knowing whether, when Captain Pope put up his post, he did so by joint authority, but, whether or not, the same having been put up by the United States' authorities, it would seem to be such an admission of the boundary line, particularly when coupled with a possession by us, and continuous recognition by both parties from 1850 to 1870, that it could not be disturbed except by mutual consent. At all events, no one party could have the right to establish a new line without the consent of the other, and for all national purposes the original line must, I presume, be assumed to be the correct line till changed by mutual agreement.

Be this as it may, I have felt it to be my duty to report the facts as they were related to me, for the information of His Excellency the Governor General, and for such action as he may think fit to take.

I think it would be highly desirable to retain the company of volunteers where they are, for some time yet, but I should not like to give any pretext for filibustering, by placing them on ground in reference to which any pretence of a dispute may exist. I should not like, if I felt there was likely to be any question about it, to send them to the Hudson's Bay Company's post, which is the only place where they could have shelter. It may, therefore, be expedient to withdraw them sooner than, under other circumstances, would be desirable.

I am happy to inform you that the best understanding exists between the military authorities at Pembina and our volunteers. I sent Mr. Butler to Pembina to see Colonel Wheaton, who is in command there, and he reports that that officer has visited the volunteers, and that the utmost cordiality exists between our men and those of the United States. He thinks that the company ought to remain, having quarters in the Hudson's Bay Company's Fort, and that it would have a good effect in securing the regularity of the mails during the winter. I shall be glad to be informed of the views of the Canadian Government on the question of boundary.

I have, &c.,

(Signed), ADAMS G. ARCHIBALD.

The Honorable
The Secretary of State for the Provinces,
Ottawa, Canada.

(512.)

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES,
OTTAWA, 25th October, 1870.

SIR,—I have had the honor to receive and lay before His Excellency the Governor General your Despatch, No. 7, dated the 29th ultimo, referring to your Despatch, No. 448. No. 4, of the 21st ultimo, and reporting that the company of the 1st Ontario Volunteers had been despatched by Colonel Jarvis to the Hudson's Bay Fort, at Pembina, where they were then encamped.

In connection with the policy of retaining the troops at the Hudson's Bay Fort you call His Excellency's attention to the question of the boundary line between Canada and the United States in that neighborhood, a subject which will not fail to receive His Excellency's consideration.

I have, &c.,

(Signed), JOSEPH HOWE,
Secretary of State for the Provinces.

The Honorable A. G. Archibald,
Lieutenant-Governor, Fort Garry.

(513.)

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES,
OTTAWA, 25th October, 1870.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit, for the information of His Excellency the
No. 448. Governor General, a copy of a Despatch (No. 7), from His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba, dated the 29th September. May I request you to invite His Excellency's attention to that part of the Lieutenant-Governor's Despatch, which relates to the question of the boundary line between Canada and the United States, in the neighborhood of Pembina.

I have, &c.,

(Signed), JOSEPH HOWE,
Secretary of State for the Provinces.

The Governor's Secretary.

(No. 15.)

FORT GARRY, October, 1870.

SIR,—Since writing my Despatch, of the 29th September, on the subject of the boundary line between this Province and the United States, I have been led to believe that it would be unwise to withdraw the company sent to the Hudson's Bay Company's Fort, at Pembina, so long as they could be kept there. I have ascertained that the company can accommodate the troops in the fort, and make them quite as comfortable as they would be here.

It does not appear that the United States' authorities consider the line to be changed. At all events, they have not asked the Hudson's Bay Company's people, who sell goods at the Fort imported *via* the United States, to pay duties, as they would be obliged to do if the goods were considered as being within the United States' boundary. The Company carry on their trade and dealings in every respect as they did before, and therefore the authorities must be considered as still recognizing the old line.

Under these circumstances, and with the knowledge that our only mail communication with Canada during the winter is "*via* Pembina," and feeling that a small force at the fort there will help very much, not only to secure the mails this side of the line from danger, but also to preserve the country against possible outbreaks from the restless men who were connected with the troubles here, and who are now hovering on the border, I should be inclined to have the company continue there till the spring, if possible.

There seems to be a very general opinion that the presence of the force there has been of great service, and that their withdrawal would be injurious.

I have, &c.,

(Signed), ADAMS G. ARCHIBALD.

The Honorable
The Secretary of State for the Provinces,
Ottawa.

Copy of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the 29th October, 1870.

With reference to the Order in Council, of the 24th of October, instant, on the subject of the boundary line between the United States and the Province of Manitoba, the Committee of Council beg leave to submit to Your Excellency a Despatch, dated 29th September last, from Lieut.-Governor Archibald.

The Committee would suggest that a copy of this Despatch be sent to Sir Edward Thornton, and that he be requested to confer with the Secretary of State of the United States, as to the expediency of allowing the boundary line which was run by Captain

Pope, to be considered as the boundary for the present, and until the real boundary is ascertained and finally settled.

It is in the interest of the inhabitants on both sides of the line that order should be preserved on the frontier; and that result can best be arrived at by a body of troops of both nations being stationed in its vicinity.

It is hoped therefore that the United States' Government will not object to the old line being still maintained, so that the Hudson's Bay post may be used as a military station during the winter.

Certified.

(Signed), WM. H. LEE,
Clerk, Privy Council.

The Honorable
The Secretary of State for the Provinces, &c.,

(No. 537.)

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES,
OTTAWA, 4th November, 1870.

SIR,—I have the honor to inform you that your Despatch, No. 15, of the 7th ultimo, has been under the consideration of His Excellency the Governor General in Council, in connection with your Despatch of the 29th September last, on the subject of the boundary line between the United States and the Province of Manitoba.

No. 448.

I have now the honor to transmit to you, herewith, for the information of your Government, a copy of an Order of His Excellency in Council in reference to the matter in question.

29th Oct., '70.

I have, &c.,

(Signed), JOSEPH HOWE,
Secretary of State for the Provinces.

The Honorable A. G. Archibald,
Lieutenant-Governor, Fort Garry, Manitoba.

(Telegraph.)

PRIVY COUNCIL, CANADA,
OTTAWA, November 19, 1870.

Send this message promptly to the Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba. You can occupy the Hudson's Bay Company's Fort at Pembina with troops. U. S. Government consent. Despatch goes by mail."

(Signed), JOSEPH HOWE.

To Messrs. Hill, Gregg & Co.,
St. Paul's, Manitoba.

(594.)

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES,
OTTAWA, 28th November, 1870.

SIR,—Referring to your Despatch, No. 15, of the 7th ultimo, and to your other Despatches, on the subject of the boundary line between the Province of Manitoba and the United States and as to the retention at the Hudson's Bay Company's Fort at Pembina of the company of volunteers sent by you to that place, I have the honor

No. 448.

to inform you that the Government of the United States has signified its consent to the Fort in question being occupied by British troops, pending the decision of the boundary question. To save time I telegraphed to you, on the 19th instant, the substance of this communication.

I now enclose for your information, in connection with the subject, a copy of a communication from Her Majesty's Minister at Washington, addressed to His Excellency the Governor General, together with copies of the other documents therein referred to.

9th Nov. '70.

I have, &c.,

(Signed), JOSEPH HOWE,
Secretary of State for the Provinces.

The Honorable A. G. Archibald,
Lieutenant-Governor, Fort Garry, Manitoba.

(No. 47.)

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, FORT GARRY,
November 22, 1870.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch, No. 537, under date of the 4th instant, covering copy of an Order in Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General on the 29th October last, on the subject of the boundary line between the United States and this Province.

I have, &c.,

(Signed), ADAMS G. ARCHIBALD.

The Honorable
The Secretary of State for the Provinces,
Ottawa.

(No. 56.)

FORT GARRY, December 6th, 1870.

SIR,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt, this day, of your telegram of the 21st November last, *via* St Paul's and Benson, addressed to Colonel Jarvis, with directions to be forwarded to me, informing me of the consent of the United States' Government to allow the Hudson's Bay Fort at Pembina to be occupied by our troops.

I have, &c.,

(Signed), ADAMS G. ARCHIBALD.

The Honorable
The Secretary of State for the Provinces,
Ottawa.

(No. 73.)

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, FORT GARRY,
December 16th, 1870.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch, No. 594, of the 28th ultimo, covering copy of a communication from Her Majesty's Minister at Washington to His Excellency the Governor General, under date of the 9th of November, 1870, and copies of documents referred to therein, on the subject of the boundary line between the frontier of the United States and the Province of Manitoba, and informing

me that the United States' Government had signified its consent to the Fort of Hudson's Bay Company at Pembina being occupied by British troops, pending the decision of the boundary question.

You state that you had, to save time, previously communicated to me by telegraph the substance of this communication.

I presume you allude to a telegram from you to Col. Jarvis, which was received by me on the 6th instant, and acknowledged in my Despatch, No. 56, of that date.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) ADAMS G. ARCHIBALD,

The Honorable
The Secretary of State for the Provinces,
Ottawa.

Copy of a Minute of Council approved 24th October, 1870.

With reference to the confidential Despatch of Sir Edward Thornton to your Excellency, dated 21st July last, on the subject of the boundary line between the United States and the Province of Manitoba, the Committee of Council beg leave to report :—

That they concur in the desire of the Secretary of State for the United States, that the boundary line should be ascertained and laid down with precision by a mixed Commission. To this Commission should be committed the charge of ascertaining the boundary line, not only of Manitoba, but of the whole of the North West Territories.

The Committee concur in the suggestion of Mr. Fish, that in order to avoid any misunderstanding, an officer should be appointed by Your Excellency who might verify or correct Captain Syke's observations, so that there might be an understanding on the subject, in the meantime and until the line is accurately marked out by a mixed Commission.

The Committee will be prepared to submit the name of a competent person for this duty, and meanwhile would pray Your Excellency to request the British Ambassador to obtain a copy of Captain Syke's Report and observations on the subject.

Certified.

(Signed), WM. H. LEE,
Clerk, Privy Council.

(528.)

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES,
OTTAWA, 31st October, 1870.

No. 470. 24th Oct., '70.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit to you, herewith, for the information of your Government, a copy of an Order of His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the subject of the boundary line between the United States and the Province of Manitoba.

I have &c.,

(Signed), JOSEPH HOWE,
Secretary of State for the Provinces.

The Honorable A. G. Archibald,
Lieutenant-Governor, Fort Garry.

Sir Edward Thornton to the Governor General.

(Copy.—No. 54.)

WASHINGTON, November 9th, 1870.

MY LORD,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Your Excellency's Despatches, No. 76, of the 26th ultimo, and No. 80, of the 29th ultimo.

With reference to the former I applied to Mr. Fish for a copy of the Report made by Captain Sykes, with regard to the boundary between the United States and the Province of Manitoba, which he has promised to endeavor to procure from the War Department, but which may now be of little consequence in view of the steps I have taken, in accordance with the wish expressed in your Despatch, No. 80.

On the receipt of this communication, I laid before Mr. Bancroft Davis the substance of the minute of the Privy Council, and of its enclosure. Mr. Davis promised to consult with the President upon the matter, which he did on the 4th instant, and he subsequently informed me that if I would address him a note upon the subject, he would send me an answer in conformity with the wish I had expressed.

I have now the honor to transmit, for Your Excellency's information, and for that of the Privy Council of Canada, copies of my note and of Mr. Bancroft Davis' answer.

I have also forwarded copies of these documents to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

I have, &c.,

(Signed), EDWARD THORNTON.

His Excellency
The Lord Lisgar, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., &c., &c., &c.

(Copy.)

Sir E. Thornton to Mr. Bancroft Davis.

WASHINGTON, November 4th, 1870.

SIR,—The Governor General of Canada has communicated to me a copy of a letter addressed to the Canadian Government by the Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba, in which he states that a small force has been sent to the Hudson's Bay Fort at Pembina for the protection of boats coming down the Red River with goods. At the time he wrote (Sept. 29th), the force was encamped about half a mile to the North of the Fort.

Lieutenant-Governor Archibald goes on to say, that it appears that about the year 1850 the present General, then Captain Pope, under authority from the United States' Government, took observations to fix the exact spot where the 49th parallel of latitude crossed the Red River, and after spending several days on this service erected a post on the bank of the river to mark the spot. This post is about a quarter of a mile to the south of the Hudson's Bay Company's Fort, and is still standing.

Sometime about 1860 the people of Pembina erected another post on the river about a mile to the north of the first post.

A man from the Red River Settlement had put up a house close to the boundary line and was carrying on a trade in whiskey which was smuggled into the village of Pembina, and this post was put up, and the local authorities claimed jurisdiction to it so as to drive the party away. It was known by the name of the Whiskey Post.

Last spring a corps of Engineers were sent out by the United States' Government to lay off a Military Reserve in the neighborhood of the boundary line, and a series of observations was made to fix the parallel. Eventually they put up a post which is about half way between the original post and the so-called "whiskey post," but at such a point as to throw the Hudson's Bay Company's Fort into the Territory of the United States.

Whether the post which was erected last spring is on the 49th parallel or not, can easily be verified; but in the meantime it would be very desirable that the small force now in that neighborhood should remain there for the present for the protection of persons and the security of the mails; the only shelter, however, which they can find is in the Hudson's Bay Company's Fort.

The Governor General has, therefore, forwarded a request from the Canadian Government that I would confer with the Secretary of State as to the expediency of allowing the boundary line which was run by Captain Pope to be considered as the boundary for the present, until the real boundary is ascertained and finally settled, so that the

Hudson's Bay Post may be used as a shelter during the winter; for they consider that it is in the interest of the inhabitants on both sides of the line that order should be preserved on the frontier, which result can best be obtained by a body of troops of both nations being stationed in its vicinity.

I have, therefore, the honor to ask that this proposal may be taken into consideration, and to express a hope that the Government of the United States will view it favorably.

I have, &c.,

(Signed), EDWARD THORNTON.

The Honorable
J. C. Bancroft Davis, &c., &c., &c.

(Copy.)

Mr. Bancroft Davis to Sir E. Thornton.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, 7th November, 1870.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of the 4th inst., touching the discovery made last spring by a corps of the Engineers of the Army of the United States, as to the result of a series of observations that the 49th parallel of latitude, when correctly run, throws the Hudson's Bay Company's Fort into the Territory of the United States.

Your Excellency is also pleased to inform me that in the year 1850 the present General, then Captain Pope, under authority from the United States' Government, took observations to fix the exact spot where the 49th parallel of latitude crosses the Red River, and after spending several days on this service, he erected a post on the bank of the river to mark this spot, which post is about a quarter of a mile to the south of the Hudson's Bay Company's Fort, and you propose to allow the boundary line which was run by Captain Pope, to be considered as the boundary for the present, until the real boundary is ascertained and finally settled, so that the Hudson's Bay Post may be used as a shelter during the winter.

I am directed by the President, to whom this proposition has been submitted, to say that he has no information other than that contained in your letter, as to the observations said to have been made by Captain Pope in 1850, and as to their result. Without waiting, however, to ascertain whether those alleged acts were or were not done under instructions, he directs me to say that this Government will not for the present object to the occupation by Her Majesty's subjects of the Territory near Pembina, of which the Sovereignty is thrown in doubt by the observations of last spring.

It is, as you correctly remark, easy to verify whether the post which was erected last spring is on the 49th parallel or not, and the interest of both countries would seem to call for an early settlement of the question by a joint survey, before further emigration into the country, and, that by jointly fixing upon the surface of the ground monuments, to mark the line of the boundary which may be established.

Until Congress shall make an appropriation for that purpose, the Government will not be in a position to propose to Her Majesty's Government the establishment of such a Commission. This Department will endeavor, at the earliest possible day, to obtain from the War Department an estimate of the probable expense to the United States of such a commission, with a view of submitting the estimates to Congress at the coming Session, and of asking for an appropriation for the purpose indicated.

It is hoped that Her Majesty's Government, if not already empowered, will take similar steps, so that so much of the land boundary to the west of the Lake of the Woods between the United States and the Dominions of Her Majesty, as has not been already

fixed, may be determined and marked by permanent monuments upon the surface of the ground, beginning with the Red River Country.

I have, &c.,

(Signed), J. C. B. DAVIS,
Acting Secretary.

Sir E. Thornton, K.C.B., &c., &c., &c.

(No. 44.)

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, FORT GARRY,
November 21st, 1870.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch, No. 528, covering an Order in Council on the subject of the boundary line between the United States and the Province of Manitoba.

I have, &c.,

(Signed), ADAMS G. ARCHIBALD.

The Honorable
The Secretary of State for the Provinces.

DIGEST OF THE LAWS OF ASSINIBOIA.

(No. 67.)

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
FORT GARRY, December 10th, 1870.

SIR,—I beg to enclose you herewith half a dozen copies of a printed digest of the local laws of Assiniboia, made from the records of the Council, by Mr. Girard, the Provincial Treasurer, and published here recently at the expense of Government. You will find this useful occasionally for reference.

There was a former printed digest made in April, 1862. This begins with the old digest, and contains the local enactments in amendment since that date.

I have, &c.,

(Signed), ADAMS G. ARCHIBALD.

To the Honorable
The Secretary of State for the Provinces,
Ottawa.

LAWS OF ASSINIBOIA,

PASSED BY

The Governor and Council of Assiniboia.

APRIL 11TH, 1862.

GENERAL PROVISIONS.

I. All local enactments, when not expressely intended farther, shall apply only to that part of the District of Assiniboia, which forms the Red River Settlement and its environs.

II. Fines and Forfeitures, when not otherwise appropriated, shall go to the public fund.

III. Every resolution shall be interpreted without regard to the distinction of gender or number.

IV. If any person in any way encourage any violation of any local enactment, he shall be held to be as guilty as the principal offender.

V. Unless special regulation provide to the contrary, every wrong has its remedy under the general law of the country.

I. All local regulations that were on record on the 13th March, 1862, are repealed.

FIRES.

II. If any hay-stack in the open plains shall be injured by a running fire, the owner shall not recover damages, unless such hay-stack has been protected, at a distance of at least twenty yards, by a ploughed or burned ring, of at least eight feet wide.

III. If, between the 31st May and 1st December, any person shall kindle a fire intended to run, he shall be fined Ten Pounds, one-half to go to the prosecutor. And if any person without having obtained the presence and assistance of at least four men, shall light a fire for the purpose of burning the rings round hay-stacks, as required by the preceding law, he shall be held to have incurred the penalty attached to this law. Provided that the Bench may remit the whole fine, if the defendant has both kindled the fire through necessity, and done all in his power to prevent it from spreading.

IV. If any fire in the open air, which is not intended to run, shall be left burning without due precautions, or be negligently allowed to spread; every person who may have kindled or fed or used the same, shall be fined from Five Shillings to Fifty Shillings.

ANIMALS.

V. If one or more animals be found in an enclosure where damage has been done, the said damage shall be paid for by the owner or owners of such animal or animals found within the enclosure, if the owner of the enclosure can prove them to be generally known in his neighborhood as fence breakers, and that the amount of the damage shall be equally divided among each of the animals known as fence breakers, irrespective of the other animals found at the same time within the enclosure, but not known as fence breakers; and that each animal known as a fence breaker, and found within the enclosure, shall be kept in pledge till its owner pays its share of the damage. Provided that the owner of the enclosure can prove that the fence of said enclosure was of sufficient height, strength and closeness, and that the gate or gates of the enclosures were closed.

VI. If any stallion sixteen months, or approaching two years old or upwards, be found at large, the owner shall be fined Twenty Shillings; half the fine to go to the captor of the stallion, and the animal himself may be kept in pledge, till security for payment of the fine be given, and during the time the animal is so kept the owner shall pay for his keep at the rate of sixpence per day.

(Amended the 28th March, 1866.)

A. If any stallion of sixteen months old or upwards, not licensed to run at large in the manner hereinafter mentioned, be found at large after the 20th day of April next, the owner shall be fined Four Pounds; one half of which shall go to the captor of the horse, and the horse himself may be kept in pledge till security be given for the payment of the fine; and for the keep of the horse the owner shall pay one shilling per day.

Such licenses shall be issuable yearly by the magistrates acting within their respective districts, and it shall be lawful for any magistrate acting as aforesaid, and after consultation with at least six of the neighboring settlers, regarding any horse on behalf of which a license have been applied for, and of which the magistrate shall approve, to grant such license in the terms following:—

A. B. is hereby permitted to let a stallion, years old, run at large for this season.

Red River Settlement.

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Magistrate Section.

VII. If any ram be found at large between the 30th June and 1st November, such ram may be detained by any person till the owner pay two shillings and sixpence for the use of the captor of the ram; and during the time the ram may be so detained, the owner shall pay for the keep of the said ram at the rate of three pence per day.

VIII. If between the 31st March and 1st November, any pig or pigs be found in any enclosed field without a yoke of one foot and a half wide, and one foot and a half in height;

the owner of such pig or pigs shall not only be answerable for all damages committed by said pig or pigs, but shall also pay a fine of three shillings for the seizure of the same. Furthermore, if after the owner of the pig or pigs has been warned by the proprietor of the enclosure to take his pig or pigs away, and he neglects to do so, in that case the proprietor of the enclosure may, after the lapse of six hours, shoot the said pig or pigs, and the owner shall not recover any damage for this act, and any person taking any pig or pigs according to this law, shall be allowed six pence per diem each for their maintenance, the same to be paid by the owner of the pig so taken.

(Amended the 20th May, 1867.)

B. Article VIII of the Code of Regulations of 11th April, 1862, repealed, and in place thereof it was enacted:

When any pig shall go beyond its owner's ground, the owner of the pig, (over and above his liability for all actual damage by the trespass) shall be fined Ten Shillings, which fine shall be recoverable in the Petty Courts, at the suit of the person upon whose ground the trespass has been committed. Provided, however, that in any case where a pig, trespassing as aforesaid, shall have broken out of its owner's enclosure, without any negligence on his part, and where, on being informed of the fact of the pig being out, the owner has immediately got it shut up again, he shall not be liable for the fine, but only for such damage as the pig shall have actually caused by the trespass.

FISHING WEIRS.

30th May, 1865.

C. It shall be unlawful to erect any weirs or barriers in any part of the Red River or Assiniboine; and that on receiving information of the existence of any such weirs or barriers, any magistrate shall be, after the 1st July, and hereby is empowered to order any constable to remove the same.

HAY-CUTTING.

20th May, 1867.

The 25th of July is permanently fixed for the commencement of hay-cutting.

HORSE-TAKING.

IX. If any person takes another's horse to ride or drive without his consent, he shall be fined One Pound. Half of the fine shall go to the informer, and shall forfeit to the owner of the horse all such equipments of any description as he may have used in such riding or driving; and if a horse so taken be injured or lost, the person who so took the horse shall indemnify the owner to the full extent of the damage or loss.

(Amended the 22nd February, 1866.)

The fine, as specified in the above article, shall be increased from One Pound to Two Pounds.

That if, without the authority of the owner of the animal, any person shall, from any part of the Municipal District, bring or cause to be brought into the settlement, and shall put or cause to be put into any enclosure, stable or byre, not belonging to the owner of the animal, any horse, mare, gelding, colt or filly, or shall knowingly keep it in his possession or with his own band of horses, so as intentionally to deprive the owner of the use of the animal, such person shall, in addition to his liability to the owner for civil damages, be liable to a penalty of Ten Pounds, of which one-half shall belong to the informer prosecuting the offender to conviction; and it is further resolved that the Petty Court shall have power to hear and decide all actions for the recovering of the penalty arising from the breach of this law.

HAY.

X. If any settler cut hay behind the two-mile line before the 1st August, he shall forfeit the same or the value thereof.

XI. Any exclusive privilege of cutting hay between the two-mile line and the four-mile line shall be forfeited for the season, as soon as the party entitled shall cut hay beyond

the four-mile line, and at all events, all such exclusive privileges shall be thrown open to all after the 15th August, or two weeks after the commencement of hay-cutting.

XII. If any settler trespass wilfully in another's ground, he shall forfeit the proceeds, whether in kind or in value, for the benefit and satisfaction of the party injured, without receiving any allowance for his labor, but, if he trespass in ignorance, he shall still forfeit as before, though not without compensation for his time.

ROADS, &c.

XIII. The main highway shall be two chains wide.

XIV. Any other actual thoroughfare may be repaired or improved as a public path, but not till all the parties interested in the soil shall have consented to leave unoccupied, from time to time, one uniform breadth, so as to provide against the encroachments of the river, or any other similar influences.

XV. Any person who may dig a hole through the entire thickness of the ice, or through any portion of it, shall from time to time mark the same at the point nearest to the actual track with a pole at least six feet high, being otherwise liable to make good all injury, which such pole might have been expected to prevent.

XVI. Superintendents of Public Works shall be appointed in the different sections of the Settlement, and they shall be responsible to the Governor and Council for the sums of money expended on Public Works, as well as for the state of the roads and bridges in their respective sections. The superintendents shall publicly apply for tenders for all public works to be executed in their respective sections, and from amongst those who tender the Superintendents shall select the fittest person to execute the work offered for.

Sec. 1. White Horse Plains from the Sturgeon Creek upwards on both sides of the Assiniboine River.

2. Lower Section.—From St. Paul's Church downwards on both sides of the Red River.

3. Middle Section.—From St. Paul's Church upwards, on both sides of the Red River to St. John's Cathedral, from thence to the Forks on the west side of the Red River, and from the Forks upwards on both sides of the Assiniboine River to Sturgeon Creek.

4. Upper Section.—From St. John's Cathedral to the Forks on the east side of the Red River, and from thence upwards on both sides of the Red River.

XVII. The following shall be the Superintendents of Public Works :—

1. White Horse Plain Section.—Patrick Breland, with a salary of £20 yearly.
2. Lower Section.—Thomas Sinclair, with a salary of £25 yearly.
3. Middle Section.—John Fraser, with a salary of £25 yearly.
4. Upper Section.—François Bruneau, with a salary of £25 yearly.

30th April, 1867.

D. In place of the existing four sections, the Settlement shall be divided into the following ten, with Superintendents and Salaries stated opposite to them, namely :—

1. From the Sturgeon Creek upwards on both sides of the Assiniboine, and from the Forks upwards on the south side.—Patrick Breland £10.
2. From the Sturgeon Creek, including the bridge down to the upper end of Ross's Bridge, west side of River.—James McKay ; no salary.
3. From the upper end of Ross's Bridge down to St. Paul's Church, west side.—John Fraser, £10.
4. From St. Paul's Church to St. Andrew's Church, west side.—Thomas Sinclair, £10.
5. From St. Andrew's Church to St. Peter's Church, west side.—Donald Gunn, £10.
6. From St. Peter's Church to St. Andrew's, east side, £5.
7. From St. Andrew's to St. Paul's, east side.—David Bannerman, £6.
8. From St. Paul's to German Creek, east side.—Wm. Henderson, £8.
9. From German Creek to Marion's Ferry, east side.—Pierre Gladieux, £8.
10. From the Forks to Point Coupee, west side.—Norbert Laronce, £5

BIRSTON'S FERRY.

17th May, 1869.

A public ferry is established at the point on the river now occupied by Magnus Birston, appointed to take charge of the said ferry; but the tariff or rates of charge for crossing shall not exceed as follows, viz:

For carts or light waggons, with the animal drawing them, each, 3d; double teams, 5d; light horses, or other cattle, per head, 1d; foot passengers each, ½d.

THE INTOXICATING OF INDIANS.

XVIII. If any person, without distinction of race, supply or sell to any person popularly known as an Indian, or any member of an Indian nation, the means of intoxication, he shall, on being convicted before a Petty Court, on the oath of one or more witnesses, be fined for each offence as follows:—

Two Pounds, for furnishing any brewing utensils; the fine to go to the informer.

Three Pounds, for furnishing malt; the fine to go to the informer.

Five pounds, for furnishing beer or any fermented liquor; the fine to go to the informer.

Ten Pounds, for furnishing distilled spirits, or any other immediate cause of intoxication than fermented liquors; half the fine to go to the informer.

In every case the offender, after conviction, to be imprisoned until the fine is paid.

XIX. In addition to these fines, the offender shall make restitution to the Indian of all equivalent which he may have received, if any, for such furnishing—every part of such equivalent not being money itself, being valued for the purpose at prime cost.

XX. If an intoxicated Indian commit or threaten to commit an unprovoked violence, he may be imprisoned in addition to any specific punishment, till he prosecute the person who may have been guilty in the matter.

XXI. If any person possess, or have possessed malt or beer or spirits, or any other of the above means of intoxication in the society or tent of any Indian, he shall be held guilty of furnishing such means of intoxication to Indians.

LIQUOR LAWS.

XXII. It shall be lawful for the Bench of Magistrates of the Peace and Petty Courts in their several Districts assembled, on the first Monday of the month of June in each year, or at other times when they deem it expedient, to issue Licenses, which will be in force till the first Monday in June, then next following, to approved applicants, (who shall be landowners in the settlement), allowing the sale by retail on their own premises of all spirits, wines and beer lawfully imported, or of native manufacture, (all quantities of spirits under five gallons, all quantities of wine under one gallon, and all quantities of beer under eight gallons, shall be counted retail). That the sum of Ten Pounds be paid for a license so issued for the sale by retail of beer alone, and any person selling spirits, wine or beer retail, without such license, shall, on conviction before a Petty Court, on the oath of one or more witnesses, for each offence pay a fine of Ten Pounds sterling, and be imprisoned until the fine be paid—one half of the fine shall go to the informer,—and the form of the licenses shall be according to Schedule A. or B.; any offence against the provisions of said license shall be paid by forfeiture of the same, and in addition, in case of infraction of the provisions of said licenses as regards Indians, the offender shall pay the special penalty for furnishing the means of intoxication to Indians.

SCHEDULE A.

This is to certify that you are hereby permitted to sell on your own premises any lawful spirits, in any quantity under five gallons; wine in any quantity under one gallon, and beer in any quantity under eight gallons, to any person or persons, subject to following restrictions:—Not between the hours of nine o'clock at night and six o'clock in the morning; not in any hour during the Sabbath, nor to any intoxicated person;

never to an Indian, or any person popularly known as an Indian. Any act contrary to the above restrictions shall make this your license void and of none effect.

This license shall continue in force till the Monday in June now next following :—

SCHEDULE B.

This is to certify that you are hereby permitted to sell on your own premises, any quantity of beer under eight gallons, to any person or persons, subject to the following restrictions :—Not between the hours of nine o'clock at night and six o'clock in the morning ; not in any hour during the Sabbath ; not to any intoxicated person ; never to any Indian or person popularly known as an Indian. Any act contrary to the above restrictions, shall make this your license void and of none effect.

This License shall continue in force till the first Monday in June now next following.

XXIII. Each Petty Court, out of the fund arising from licenses and penalties, shall defray any necessary expenses incurred in enforcing the laws against the illegal sale of Spirits, Wines or Beer, or the furnishing of the means of intoxication to Indians, accounting to the Governor and Council for all such receipts and expenditure.

XXIV. No action shall lie for the recovery of penalties for any breach of the laws for regulating the sale of intoxicating liquor, unless information shall have been given within six months after the commission of the offence.

Liquor Laws amended 12th day of January, 1865.

F. Hereafter, Liquor License for one year to approved applicants, shall be issuable by the authorities, and on the conditions specified in the 22nd section of the code of 11th April, 1862, in the first week of the months of June and of December respectively, and at no other periods. Persons wishing for a license shall be bound to lodge their application with the President of the Bench of the proper District, not later than the 15th of May or the 15th of November, and the President shall, at least once during the interval between the date of the application and the meeting of the Bench in June or December, give public notice on the doors of at least one of the Churches of the District, of such application having been made, and of the day fixed for the final disposal of it by the Bench ; but in every case where, on any ground whatsoever, the granting of the license is objected to by a majority of the householders in the neighborhood of the house where the license is intended to be used, the Bench shall have no power to grant the license. Such majority of objectors, however, being bound to appear before the Bench, and personally to object. For the purpose of this regulation, the word "householders," shall mean the head of a family occupying a separate house ; and the word "neighborhood," shall mean the six nearest householders on each side of the house intended to be licensed.

Excepting in so far as altered by the present enactment, the said 22nd section of the present code remains in full force.

G.—4th January, 1866.

Hereafter instead of objectors being obliged to appear personally on one and the same day before the licensing Bench, any person authorised by the present Law, shall, at any time, during the interval between the application for the license and the disposal of it, be entitled to appear before the President and intimate his objection as effectually as he could now do by a personal appearance on the day of disposal.

H.—18th May, 1868.

In granting licenses on the 1st of June, the Magistrates in the several Districts, shall issue them for only the six months thereafter, for one half the present fees.

G.—7th November, 1868.

Excepting Sections 23 and 24 of the printed local regulations of April 11th, 1862, and excepting also the regulations against the "Intoxicating of Indians," which are hereby declared to be retained in full force, all the existing "Liquor Laws" are hereby repealed, and in place thereof, it is enacted as follows, namely :—

Excepting as regards the sale of spirits, wine or beer by importers or wholesale dealers, there shall hereafter be but one description of Liquor License, which shall be issuable but once a year, as hereinafter mentioned. And such license shall give the holder permission to manufacture spirits, wine and beer, and to sell the same in any quantity, under the restrictions contained in the following Schedule, showing the form in which the license shall be granted :—

LIQUOR LICENSE.

A. B. having paid Ten Pounds, is hereby licensed from this date to the first week-day in December, 187 , inclusive, to manufacture spirits, wine and beer, and to sell the same in any quantity, under the following restrictions, namely :—

1. He shall not sell to any person, between the hours of ten at night and six in the morning.
2. Nor to any person, at any time, during Sunday.
3. Nor at any time to any intoxicated person.
4. Nor shall he at any time, sell to any uncivilized or unsettled Indian, either directly to the Indian, or knowingly on the part of the seller indirectly to another, for the Indian.
5. All manufacturing and selling shall be confined to the premises for which this license is granted, namely : (*here to follow specification of premises*).

The violation of any of these restrictions shall make this license null and void.

RED RIVER.

December, 187 .

C. D. Any proved breach of any of the conditions of the License shall cause the forfeiture of the same without any right on the holder's part to the restitution of any portion of the license fee.

And whenever the breach involves also the violation of the laws against the intoxicating of Indians, the offender, besides losing his license, shall be liable to all such penalties as he shall have incurred under the said laws.

But, against any judgment of any Petty Court, ordaining such forfeiture or imposing such penalties, any aggrieved person may appeal to the next ensuing General Court, on giving security for such penalties (in cases where any are imposed), as well as for the costs of the original action, and also on making the usual deposit of 20s. for entering the appeal.

But, when an appeal is made, the Petty Court shall still have the power of suspending the License till the appeal is disposed of.

Excepting in the case of a person making wine or beer for his own family use, and not for barter or sale, any person who shall manufacture or sell any spirits, wine or beer without a license, shall, on conviction before a Petty Court, be liable to a fine of not less than Five, and not more than Ten Pounds, for each offence, and failing immediate payment of the fine, he shall be liable to imprisonment for a period of not less than five and not more than ten weeks, provided, however, that at any time during the period of imprisonment he shall be entitled to be discharged on paying the fine.

But, from any such conviction before any Petty Court, any aggrieved person may appeal as aforesaid, on giving security for the fine and the costs of the original action, besides making the usual deposit of 20s. for entering the appeal.

On payment of the sum of Ten Pounds, it shall be lawful for the Petty Magistrates in their several Districts assembled on the first week day in December, but on no other day throughout the year, to grant Liquor Licenses, according to the foregoing form.

And every applicant for a License shall be bound to lodge his application with the President of the Bench of the proper District, not later than the 15th day of November, specifying therein the premises for which the License is asked.

And on the first Sunday thereafter, the President shall give public written notice at all the places of public worship in his District, and also in any other District in which any of the nearest neighbors reside, mentioning the names of the persons applying for

Licenses, and specifying their premises, together with the day appointed for disposing of the applications.

But in the case of any such application, where the granting of a License is objected to by a majority of the householders of the neighborhood of the house where the License is intended to be used, the Bench shall have no power to grant the license, and such objectors shall, at any time, between the date of the public notice and the day for disposing of the application, be entitled to intimate their objection, either personally or in writing, to the President of the Bench, without, however, being bound to assign any reason for their objection.

For the purposes of this regulation, the word "householder," shall mean the head of a family occupying a separate house; or, if occupying only part of a house, a tenant for not less than a year, and not being the hired servant of any applicant for license.

And the word "neighborhood," shall mean the twelve householders, who, irrespective of district, are nearest to the house intended to be licensed.

In the case of any application whatsoever for a license, whether it be objected to or not by a majority of the neighborhood, the Bench shall have full discretionary power to refuse the license, whensoever, on grounds relating to the public interest, they think it would be improper to grant it.

Any person may sue an offender for manufacturing or selling without a license, and shall be entitled to half the fine actually recovered.

Any person may also sue any license-holder for the breach of his license, and where there is a fine besides a forfeiture of license, the prosecutor shall be entitled to half the fine actually recovered.

No liquor license shall, on any conditions, be granted to any person intending to carry on the manufacture or the sale of spirits, wine or beer, on any part of what is known as the "Indian Reserve," at the Indian Settlement.

WHOLESALE LICENSES.

From and after the first week-day in December next, every wholesale dealer in spirits wine or beer shall pay £10 a year. And any person selling spirits, wine or beer by wholesale, without a license in the subjoined form, shall be liable to a penalty of £10 for each offence, to be recovered in the same way as the penalties for the breach of the Liquor Laws generally.

By the term "wholesale dealers" shall be understood a seller of spirits or wines, in quantities at a time of not less than five gallons; and of beer, in quantities at a time of not less than eight gallons.

Such Wholesale Licenses shall be issuable by the Benches of Petty Magistrates, in their several districts, on the first week-day in December, and on no other day, to persons applying to the President, either before or on that day.

But in every case, the magistrates shall have full discretionary power to grant or refuse the License.

WHOLESALE LICENSE.

C. D., having paid £10, is hereby licensed for one year from this date, to sell spirits and wine, in quantities of not less at a time than five gallons each; and beer in quantities of not less at a time than eight gallons.

Red River, December, 187 .

Amended December 17th, 1868.

H. In all licenses granted in future for the manufacture and sale of spirits, wine and beer, instead of the words, "Not to any person at any time during Sunday," the words, "Nor to any person at any time during Sunday, Christmas and Good Friday," shall be used.

CUSTOMS' DUTIES.

XXV. All goods imported into the District of Assiniboia, from any part of the British Dominions, or from any foreign country, shall be subject to a levy of four per cent.

ad valorem duty, to be estimated at the price current of the original place of export, London or New York, &c., excepting such articles as shall be otherwise specified. The following shall be admitted free from Customs' duty, viz. :—

1. All Bar Iron and Steel.
2. All Books and Publications, whether imported for use or merchandise.
3. All Scientific Instruments.
4. All Agricultural Machines and Implements.
5. All Baggage, all Apparel and Utensils that have been or are in present use of the owners.
6. All Seeds, Roots or Plants, tending to the improvement of Agriculture.
7. All Stationery and School Slates.
8. All Goods, the *bona fide* property of British subjects entered at the time of Import, as destined for parts not within the District of Assiniboia.
9. All Cases, Boxes, Barrels, Bottles, or Cloth Covering, which contain Goods or Fluids of any description.
10. Monumental Tablets or Tombstones.
11. All Grindstones and Stoves.
12. All Skins, Peltries, Parchment, Untanned leather, and all produce of the chase generally.
13. All Goods gratuitously given, and originally designed for the benefit of the Indian Missions of Rupert's Land, also all Wines imported for Church Service.

XXVI. There shall be four Collectors of Customs residing severally at each extreme and middle of the Settlement, and at White Horse Plains, whose residences shall be Houses of Clearance. A Collector of Customs shall have power to administer Oaths, to search for and seize contraband goods and to prosecute defaulters ; call constables and all loyal subjects of her Britannic Majesty to his aid, and all persons, not constables, so called upon, shall be paid by the Collector at the public expense as special constables extraordinary, say Ten Shillings per diem. A Collector of Customs shall have power to exact and receive payments of Customs' Duty and to give receipts in discharge of the same. He shall twice in every month pay into the hands of the Governor, who is ex-officio Receiver General, all revenues received by him together with a list of the persons paying, and the value of the goods on which the duty has been paid ; and each Collector shall once every week transmit to the next Clearance House, a list of all clearances made by him. Each Collector shall, in addition to his salary, be entitled to one fifth part of the proceeds of seizures, he shall make or cause to be made.

XXVII. Every person bringing goods liable to duty into the District of Assiniboia, whether Owner, Agent or Conductor, shall be provided with an Invoice or Manifest, which shall combine with the name of the Consignee, an accurate account of the quantity and prime cost value of any goods contained in any carriage, vehicle or vessel, or any conveyance whatsoever, whether by land or water. This Invoice or Manifest shall be attested by the signature of the Owner or his Representative, and on arrival of the goods within the Settlement, the said Invoice or Manifest shall be produced to the Collector at the first House of Clearance the goods may come to, otherwise the goods shall be liable to detention. The Collector may verify the accuracy of any Invoice presented to him by an oath administered to the party, or by examination of the goods, opening packages if necessary. On being therewith satisfied he shall exact payment of the Duty, or at his discretion accept a Bond for the amount payable within a period of not more than three months, which Bond may be sued for and recovered the same as any other contract debt.

The Collector on receiving satisfaction for the duty as above defined, shall write on the back of the manifest the words "Examined and Passed," attaching his signature and the date thereof, and this shall be held as a sufficient clearance.

Be it observed that in any case where the want of a Manifest is or has been unavoidable, the Collector may accept of the sworn declaration of the party as to the value of the goods, or otherwise satisfy himself of their value.

XXVIII. Every owner or importer or consignee of goods shall within twenty-four hours of the arrival of such goods exhibit his Manifest (if not already cleared) to a Collector of Customs, and any owner, importer, or consignee of goods failing to do so, shall, in addition to the duty, forfeit a sum of not more than fifty pounds sterling, or less, at the discretion of the Court, which penalty may be sued for and recovered in the same manner as a contract debt. And any package, or goods in bulk, not entered with any Manifest shall be seized as contraband and forfeited to the Queen, or to the Governor and Council acting in her name, and in the event of any person refusing to show his Invoice or Manifest, or refusing to pay the duty, or to give a bond for the payment of the same, the Collector shall be authorized to seize all his goods as contraband.

Any person making a false declaration under an oath administered by a Collector may be indicted for wilful perjury.

Persons claiming exemption from duty because of their goods being destined for parts beyond the circle of Assiniboia shall, as in the case of goods for home consumption, enter them at one of the Custom houses as being in transit for their destination, and give a bond that the said goods will be duly carried and disposed of beyond the limits of the District of Assiniboia, which bond will be for an amount, equal to half the prime cost of the goods so entered, and can only be cancelled by the certificate of a Collector of Customs that the conditions of the bond have been fulfilled, otherwise the amount of the bond will be forfeited, and shall be recoverable in the same manner as a contract debt.

XXIX. All goods liable for duty shall be held as contraband, if under the following circumstances they are unprotected by a clearance:

1. If they have been within the premises of the proprietor or consignee for more than forty-eight hours.

2. If they have been opened, or in any way disposed of, or otherwise have passed from the original importer or consignee.

3. If not being liable for duty because of their destination being beyond the bounds of the district, they shall have been opened or disposed of, or in any way have passed from the possession of the original importer or consignee within the bounds of the district, without the knowledge and sanction of a Collector of Customs; all such goods, unless otherwise provided for, shall be forfeited to the Queen by the Governor in Council acting in Her name.

All goods so seized shall be deposited in the Court House, and afterwards at authorized times be sold by public auction for the benefit of the revenue, saving expenses and the rights of the Collectors.

XXX. That a duty of Five Shillings per gallon be imposed upon upon all Fermented and Spirituous Liquors imported into the Settlement, except such as shall be proved to have been directly imported from the United Kingdom by the consignee.

XXXI. The following shall be the Collectors of Customs:—

William Dease, at Point Coupeé, with a salary of £20 per annum.

Roger Goulet, at Upper Fort Garry, with a salary of £35 per annum.

Patrick Breland, at White Horse Plains, with a salary of £20 per annum.

W. R. Smith, at Lower Fort Garry.

CUSTOMS' DUTIES.

4th June, 1862.

I. No wines or spirits, (excepting for church services) shall be allowed to pass through the District of Assiniboia, in bond, but all wines and spirits entering the said district shall bear the legal duty.

9th April, 1863.

J. Instead of the omission to produce at the first House of Clearance, nearest to which any imported goods shall pass, an Invoice or Manifest thereof, merely subjecting such goods to the liability of being detained, a provision is substituted, in the present law, as stated in article 27 of the local code of 11th April, 1862, to the effect that such omission

subjects the owner of the goods or his representative, to a penalty of not more than £50 sterling, or less at the discretion of the Court, to be sued for in the same manner as a contract debt.

And the first House of Clearance shall be understood to mean that station nearest to which the goods, in being conveyed to their destination by the most direct practicable route, would naturally pass.

The whole of the first section of the 28th Article of the said code, being that section contained between the word "every" at the beginning of the same; and the word "contraband," as it occurs the second time in that section, is repealed, and in lieu of such repealed section:

Every Owner or Importer, or Consignee of goods, at any time after the arrival of the same within the limits of Assiniboia, shall be bound to exhibit the Invoice or Manifest thereof, to any Collector of Customs demanding it. And every Owner, Importer or Consignee of Goods, immediately on the arrival thereof at their destination, shall unless the goods have been already cleared, be bound to enter the same, and pay the duty to the Collector at the Custom House nearest the same place of destination. And any Importer, or Owner or Consignee neglecting to comply with either of the foregoing provisions, shall in addition to the duty, forfeit a sum of not more than Fifty Pounds sterling, or less, at the discretion of the Court, which penalty may be sued for and recovered in the same manner as a contract debt. And any package or goods in bulk not entered into any Manifest, shall be seized as contraband, and forfeited to the Queen, or to the Governor and Council acting in Her name; and in the event of any person refusing to pay the duty, or to give a bond for the payment of the same, the Collector shall be authorized to seize all his goods as contraband.

15th July, 1864.

K. A Tax of £15 sterling, shall be levied on Distilleries, which tax shall include a Retail License.

29th September, 1864.

L. All Flour imported into the settlement, shall be duty free.

30th May 1865.

RATE OF DUTIES ON SPIRITS.

In place of the present rates, there shall be payable a duty of One Shilling per gallon on all spirituous and fermented liquors. And all Wines imported into the District of Assiniboia, from any part of the British Dominions, or from any foreign country.

Excepting always from such duty, all Wines imported for Church Service.

4th January, 1866.

N. All duties on Wines and Spirits, shall be payable immediately on entry.

POLICE.

XXXII. Efficient Householders, not exceeding twelve in number, to remain in Office for a term of Three Years, from the 1st of September following the date of their appointment, shall be appointed Constables on the last Thursday in each year by the Magistrates, specially assembled for the purpose, and every Constable so appointed must take the following Oath:—

I swear by God, as I shall answer to God at the great day of Judgment, that I shall, till lawfully discharged from my office of Constable, for the District of Assiniboia, be always ready at all hazards, to serve and execute all legal writs, and to maintain public peace and security. And that I shall, to the utmost of my ability, obey all laws and all lawful authorities within and for the said District, and induce all others to obey the same, and that I shall do my best to become acquainted with all local regulations.

XXXIII. For any neglect of Duty, any Constable may be suspended by any Magistrate or Petty Court, or may be dismissed by the General Court.

XXXIV. Each constable shall receive twelve pounds a year, to be paid half-yearly, except dismissed for neglect of duty, or pronounced after the close of his half year to have been deservedly suspended, he shall receive only Three Shillings and Sixpence for every day of actual service.

POLICE.

21st March, 1865.

N. In future no Constable shall be at liberty to absent himself from the Settlement for more than one night at a time, without express permission from the Magistrate of the District to which he belongs.

DEBTORS.

XXXV. That no immovable property shall be sold without intimation made or posted previously on two successive Sundays at the door of every Church in the Settlement, and that in case the sale may have been effected without this intimation, the buyer shall be responsible for the debts of the seller, to the amount of the true value of the immovable property.

XXXVI. That any Creditor to the extent of not less than Twenty Shillings, on making Oath before any Justice of the Peace to the correctness of the debt; and to the fact of his belief in his debtor's intention to proceed to a foreign country, or to a part of the country over which the civil jurisdiction of the Courts of the Settlement does not extend, may compel the said debtor to show grounds for expecting his return to the Settlement within the same season as his departure; or to give security for his appearance at the then next ensuing competent Court, on failing both of these conditions, apprehend and detain his person in the Settlement till then. And that from the operation of this law, every debtor who has contracted with the company or others to leave the Settlement for a limited period, but who does not contemplate an unlimited absence from the Settlement, shall be exempt, if his agreement has been published by the exhibition of his name in the Company's Office, or other public place at least four days prior to the sitting of the last competent Court, preceding the date of his intended departure. And further, that in no case shall a Debtor leaving the Settlement in terms of an agreement, be liable to be detained for debts which were contracted with third parties, after the date of the due publication of this agreement to leave the Settlement for a limited period.

XXXVII. That in the case of a Debtor who has left the Settlement for an unlimited period having property in the Settlement, such property or as much of the same as may be deemed equal to the amount of the claim, shall, at the discretion of any two justices, be liable, on the sworn application of a Creditor, to be attached in the hands of any third party; and that, failing the Debtor's appearance before the said justices, after summons by proclamation for three successive Sundays, on two of the Protestant and two of the Catholic Church doors, the Competent Court may proceed to execute justice in the matter according to their discretion, provided however, that no such attachment shall be issuable against the property of a person, who, although absent, can be proved to have publicly notified his intention of departure for ten days, previous to the date of the same.

DEBTORS.

3rd November, 1864.

O. Whereas doubts have arisen regarding the true meaning of the phrase "the same season," as it occurs in the thirty-sixth section of the printed Laws of Assiniboia, of 11th April, 1862, and it is desirable to remove such doubts, henceforward the aforesaid words "the same season" shall be held to mean a period of a twelvemonth immediately following the date of the debtor's expected departure from the settlement.

INTESTATE ESTATES.

XXXVIII. When any person has died without a written will, no individual shall intermeddle with the property till he has received letters of adminstration from the Governor of Assiniboia.

31st August, 1865.

P. It shall be lawful for the General Quarterly Court of the District to issue letters for the guardianship of minors residing in the District, and by such letters to empower the guardians to take and have the care of the persons, and the custody and management of the property of the minors for whom they are so appointed—subject always to the supervision and control of the Court.

Every application for the appointment of Guardians shall be made at one Court, and the letters, when granted, shall only be issuable by the next ensuing Court, for a fee of seven shillings and sixpence, payable to himself; the Clerk of the Court shall record every such appointment and grant a certificate of the same.

29th December, 1868.

Q. In all cases of Estates of Intestates and minors, where the appointment of administrators and guardians should take immediate effect, the presiding judge of the Court may make such temporary appointments as he, in his discretion, may deem necessary for the protection of the interests concerned, but the rule is maintained requiring a quarter's interval between the time of the application and that of the final issue of the letters.

29th November, 1866.

The General Quarterly Court shall be, and is empowered to grant letters of administration in cases of intestacy within the District of Assiniboia. The application for such letters shall be made at one Court, and the letters issuable only at the next ensuing Court, public notice to all concerned being, in the meantime, given at the Court-house door of the fact of such application having been made.

For the letters of administration, when granted by authority of the Court, the Clerk of the Court shall be entitled to a fee of seven shillings and sixpence from the applicants

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

XXXIX. On payment of One Pound a Marriage License shall be issued by the Governor of Assiniboia to any applicant who may swear before him that neither himself nor his intended consort is already living in lawful wedlock—saving the rights, whatever they may be, of any ecclesiastical person in the premises.

XL. Any legally ordained Presbyterian Minister laboring in the Settlement may validly solemnize marriages in the District of Assiniboia, and all registers of marriages, baptisms and burials regularly kept by any legally ordained Presbyterian Minister shall be deemed legal and valid records.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

R. *Addition, 29th November, 1866.*

The fees hereafter receivable by the Governor of Assiniboia for Marriage Licenses, granted by him to members of the Presbyterian community, will be handed over to the senior minister of the Presbyterian Church, on behoof of that body.

CONTRACTS FOR SERVICE.

XLI. That it shall not be lawful for any freighter or owner of any boat voyaging between Red River Settlement and any other place, to embark any person as a boatman without first entering into a contract in writing, as nearly as may be, in the form of the Schedule A, hereafter written, specifying what wages such person is to receive, in what capacity he is to serve, the time of entering such service, the period of starting, and the post or place to which such voyage is to be made, and to be signed by every such boatman respectively, and attested by one witness when both contracting parties can sign, and by two witnesses, when one or both shall be unable to sign their names; the said contract to be distinctly and truly read to such boatman before signature.

XLII. That if any boatman, after having signed such agreement, but not otherwise, shall neglect or refuse to join the boat he has engaged to serve in, or shall refuse to proceed on the voyage agreed upon, or shall absent himself without leave, it shall be lawful for any Justice of the Peace, upon complaint being made on oath by the master or

owner of such boat, who shall produce his contract, to apprehend the said boatman, and in case such boatman cannot give any sufficient reason for such absence, refusal or neglect, the said Justice, upon sufficient proof of such default, may commit the boatman to jail, for any period not exceeding thirty days, unless such boatman shall agree to proceed on such voyage to the satisfaction of the complaining party, provided always that nothing contained herein shall deprive the master or owner of his legal recourse for the recovery of wages advanced to such boatman, nor deprive such boatman of the like recourse for wages due.

XLIII. That public and sufficient notice shall be given of the day of starting, not less than fourteen days previously.

SCHEDULE A.

On agreement made pursuant to a law of the Governor and Council of Assiniboia, passed in the 21st year of the reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, between

, of Red River Settlement, Freighter, and the several persons whose names are subscribed hereto.

It is agreed by, and on the part of the said persons, and they severally agree hereby to serve on board such boat or boats as may be hereafter designated in the several capacities against their respective names expressed, in a voyage from Red River Settlement to , and back to Red River Settlement.

And the said crew or crews further agree to conduct themselves in an orderly, faithful, honest, careful, and sober manner, and to be at all times diligent in their respective duties and stations, and to be obedient to the lawful commands of the said freighter or his representative, in everything relating to the said boat, and the material, stores, and cargo thereof, whether on board such boat or on shore. In consideration of such services, duly, honestly, carefully and faithfully performed, the said freighter doth hereby promise and agree to pay the said crew by way of compensation or wages, the amount against their names respectively expressed.

In witness whereof, the said parties have hereto subscribed their respective signatures mentioned :—

Witnesses.	Salary.	Time of Dep'ture.	Capacity.	Signature of the Man.	Date of the Engagement.

SURVEYORS.

XLIV. Messrs. Roger Goulet and Herbert L. Sabine shall be surveyors for this Settlement, without salary from the Public Funds; but they shall be entitled to be paid Ten Shillings per diem each, by any person who calls for their services.

POSTAL.

XLV. James Ross, Esquire, shall be Postmaster in the middle section of the Settlement, with a salary of Ten Pounds per annum; and Thomas Sinclair, Esq., shall be Postmaster in the lower section, with a salary of Six Pounds per annum.

XLVI. A mail shall be carried between this Settlement and Pembina at the public expense, in connection with the United States' mail to Pembina, and the mail from the Settlement shall be regulated as to meet the United States mail at Pembina.

XLVII. The charge for Postage by the Red River mail from the Settlement to Pembina, or from Pembina to the Settlement, shall be as follows:

Each letter under half an ounce, one penny, and one penny for each additional half ounce.

Every Magazine or Review, two pence.

Every paper, one half-penny, except such papers going out as proceed directly from the office of publication, and those which comes in as exchanges, on which there shall be no charge.

Books, half-a-pound and under, five pence; one pound, nine pence; one pound and a half, one shilling; two pounds, one shilling and two pence, and for every additional half-pound, two pence.

All letters carried between post-offices in the Settlement shall bear a charge of one penny each.

XLVIII. Letters that have lain in the post-office one month uncalled for, shall be advertised; and if not applied for within one month after advertisement, shall be returned to distributing office; and all letters so advertised shall bear a charge of three pence each, to be defrayed by the individual receiving such letter, in addition to the regular postage.

PREMIUM ON WOLVES' HEADS.

XLIX. A premium of five shillings for the head of every large, and two shillings and six pence for the head of every small wolf killed within twenty miles of the Settlement, shall be paid from the public funds; but from this premium the sum of sixpence a head shall be retained for his own benefit by the official who distributes the premium to claimants.

S. *Amended 29th December, 1868.*

The Article XLIX of the Local Enactments of April 11th, 1862, is now repealed, and the payment from the public funds of premiums on wolves' heads, is henceforth abolished.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

L. Doctor Bird shall be Coroner for the District of Assiniboia.

LI. James Ross, Esq., shall be Sheriff for the same.

James Ross, Esquire, shall be Governor of the Gaol, with a salary of thirty pounds a year.

LII. The General Court shall sit for the District of Assiniboia, with a Jury, on the third Thursday of February, and on the third Tuesday of May, on the third Thursday of August, and on the third Thursday of November.

LIII. In place of the Laws of England, of the date of the Hudson's Bay Company's Charter, the Laws of England of Her Majesty's accession, so far as they may be applicable to the condition of the Colony, shall regulate the proceedings of the General Court, till some higher authority or this Council itself shall have expressly provided, either in whole or in part, to the contrary.

LIV. Petty Courts shall sit as follows :—

1. White Horse Plain Section, from Sturgeon Creek upwards, on both sides of the Assiniboine, on the second Monday of January and of March, on the first Monday of June, on the second Monday of July, of September and of November, in Mr. P. Breland's house.

2. Lower Section, from St. John's Cathedral, downwards on both sides of the Red River, on the fourth Monday of January of March, of May, of July, of September, and of November, at Mr. Thomas Sinclair's house.

3. Upper Section, comprising all the rest of the Settlement, on the third Monday of every month at the Court House, provided, however, that any one of those Petty Courts may adjourn itself over seed time and harvest.

LV. The Petty Judges shall be as follows :—

Section I. Mr. François Bruneau, President, with a salary of £12 a year ; Mr. Paschal Breland, with a salary of £5 a year ; Mr. John Taylor, with a salary of £5 a year ; Mr. Pierre Falcon, with a salary of £5 a year.

Section II. Mr. Thomas Sinclair, President, with a salary of £8 a year ; Mr. Donald Gunn, with a salary of £5 a year ; Mr. John Inkster, with a salary of £5 a year ; Mr. Donald Murray, with a salary of £5 a year.

Section III. Mr. François Bruneau, with a salary of £16 a year ; Mr. William Dease, with a salary of £10 a year ; Mr. A. Fiddler, with a salary of £5 a year ; Mr. A. G. B. Bannatyne, with a salary of £5 a year.

LVI. Two Petty Judges and the President shall form a quorum, the President voting only when the others have not decided by at least a plurality of votes.

LVII. The Petty Courts shall take cognizance of all actions of debt, with the exception of questions of revenue, not exceeding Five Pounds ; also of all petty offences which do not involve any other than a pecuniary fine of not more than Forty Shillings sterling, with the exception of cases arising from breach of the Liquor Laws ; or of the laws regarding the furnishing to Indians of the means of intoxication, in which cases the Petty Courts are specially competent to decide. Provided, however, that where the debt exceeds two pounds, the losing party may appeal to the General Court, giving security for costs.

LVIII. In any Petty Court, the original summons shall run only for its own section of the Settlement, but all other writs whatever shall run for the District of Assiniboia.

LIX. If in any suits originally brought before the General Court, the Bench, after verdict rendered against the defendant, shall unanimously decide that such suit ought to have gone before a Petty Court, the Plaintiff shall in that case receive costs only as in such Petty Court.

LX. In any Court, either party to a civil action may be made the other's witness.

LXI. Every writ, including service of execution thereof within the range of the Settlement, shall cost One Shilling.

LXII. In a civil case the Jurors shall receive Two Shillings and Sixpence each, while all witnesses whatever shall receive Two Shillings and Sixpence a day each.

LXIII. In every case entered for the General Court, the plaintiff shall deposit Ten Shillings, which, if the case comes on for trial, shall go towards the payment of the jury ; but should the case not come to trial, the said deposit shall be forfeited, if the case has not been withdrawn at least eight full days previous to the day on which the Court sits. The sums thus forfeited shall go to form a fund, from which each juryman, summoned for the General Court, who does not sit on a civil case, shall receive Two Shillings and Sixpence for his attendance.

LXIV. Any person who may be imprisoned in respect of any crime or of any penalty, shall daily receive one pound of flour and half a pound of pemmican, and water at discretion ; and no person may be imprisoned, or kept in prison at the suit of any creditor, unless he shall receive every week in advance, a daily allowance of Sixpence from such creditor.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

T. *Amended 7th January, 1864.*

To remove all doubts as to the true construction of the 53rd Article of the code of

11th April, 1862, the proceedings of the General Court shall be regulated by the Laws of England, not only of the date of Her present Majesty's accession, so far as they may apply to the condition of the Colony, but also by all such laws of England of subsequent date as may be applicable to the same; in other words the proceedings of the General Court shall be regulated by the existing Laws of England for the time being, in as far as the same are known to the Court, and are applicable to the condition of the Colony.

U. *3rd November, 1864.*

The sixty-first section of the printed Laws of Assiniboia is repealed.

For every writ in civil actions and in criminal prosecutions, not public, for the General Court, there shall be payable to the Magistrate issuing the same three shillings and six pence, and for any of the Petty Courts two shillings and six pence, of which charges the sum of two shillings and six pence in the former case, and of one and six pence in the latter, shall be retained by the Magistrates for the writ, and the other shilling in each case shall be paid by the Magistrate to the Constable serving it.

For such shilling the Constable shall be bound to serve any writ within five miles of the residence of the Magistrate from whom he received it, but for any distance he may be required to travel beyond that in serving a writ, he shall, in addition to the shilling, be entitled to mileage, at the rate of two pence a mile, or part of a mile. All these fees shall be payable to a Magistrate before issuing the writ; and every Constable receiving a writ for service shall be bound either himself to serve it, with all due diligence, or immediately to put it into the hands of some other Constable, who in like manner shall be bound himself to serve it without delay.

The General Court shall be authorised to adopt such scale of fees, and such rules and forms of procedure as to the Court itself may appear proper.

EXECUTIVE OFFICER.

LXV. Mr. William Robert Smith, with a salary of One Hundred Pounds a year, shall discharge all such administrative functions as may not be specially assigned to any other person.

(5.)

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES,
OTTAWA, 5th January, 1871.

No. 557.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch, No. 67, of the 10th ultimo, enclosing six copies of a printed Digest of the Local Laws of Assiniboia, made from the records of the Council by the Provincial Treasurer.

I have, &c.,

(Signed), JOSEPH HOWE,
Secretary of State for the Provinces.

The Honorable A. G. Archibald,
Lieutenant-Governor, Fort Garry.

(6.)

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES,
OTTAWA, 5th January, 1871.

No. 557.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit to you, herewith, for the information of His Excellency the Governor General, a copy of a Despatch from the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Manitoba, together with a printed copy of the Digest therein referred to.

I have, &c.,

(Signed), JOSEPH HOWE,
Secretary of State for the Provinces.

F. Turville, Esq.,
Governor's Secretary.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
OTTAWA, January 18th, 1871.

The undersigned is desired by the Minister of Justice, to request that communication be had with the Lieutenant-Governer of Manitoba, asking that he will transmit a few copies of the Digest of the Laws of Assiniboia, made in April, 1862, to which reference is made in the despatch of Mr. Archibald, of the 10th December last.

(Signed), H. BERNARD,
Deputy of Minister of Justice.

To the Under Secretary of State for the Provinces.

(33.)

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES,
OTTAWA, 23rd January, 1871.

No. 557.

SIR,—Adverting to your Despatch, No. 67, of the 10th ultimo, I have the honor to inform you that the Honorable the Minister of Justice is desirous of having a copy of the Digest of the Laws of Assiniboia, made in April, 1862, to which reference is made in the last paragraph of your Despatch.

May I request, therefore, that you will have the goodness to forward a few copies of the Digest in question, to this Department, if in your power to do so.

I have, &c.,
(Signed), JOSEPH HOWE,
Secretary of State for the Provinces.

The Honorable A. G. Archibald,
Lieutenant-Governor, Fort Garry,
Manitoba.